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57 bite marks on baby 'killed by father'

By Sarah Boseley  
A 21-MONTH-OLD girl whose body was covered from head to foot with human bite marks died in hospital last year as a result of severe head injuries inflicted by her father, an Old Bailey jury was told.

US blames Pretoria for violence as EEC says free Mandela

139 held in SA as rioting goes on

From David Beresford, in Johannesburg, and our foreign staff  
Further detentions and shootings were reported in South Africa yesterday, but initially at least the state of emergency does not appear to have been as ruthless and widespread as feared.



KINNOCK'S CREW: Labour leader Neil Kinnock and the crew of the Hercules transport plane with whom he flew to drop supplies to Ethiopian peasants in highlands north of Addis Ababa.

50 may defy Thatcher in top pay vote

By Colin Brown, Political Reporter  
The Government tonight faces one of the most serious rebellions of this Parliament over the pay increases of up to 48 per cent for judges, senior military officers, and top civil servants.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Six held in Danish blasts

SIX foreigners are being questioned by police after bomb attacks at an American airline office and a synagogue injured 27 people in Copenhagen.

Loyalists warn of civil war

From Paul Johnson in Belfast and John Carvel  
Any Anglo-Irish deal giving Dublin a role in Ulster's affairs could lead to civil war, Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist Party, said yesterday.

PO to cut stamps by 1p

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor  
A 1p reduction in the price of second class stamps is likely to be announced in the next few days to coincide with the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Post Office.



General Coetzee - seeking press restraint

World opinion broadly condemned the imposition of the state of emergency in Washington, the White House toughened its stance on the issue, blaming apartheid for the current violence and urging the Government to adopt basic reforms.

Lords TV vote

THE House of Lords voted overwhelmingly last night to extend the six-month period of televising Parliament at least until Christmas.

Acorn rescue

ACORN, the troubled home computer company, has been bailed out for the second time this year.

Funding fear

THE success of local enterprise boards could be cut short by a collapse in funding.

Open action

NINE hundred patients who claim they were damaged by the arthritis drug Open are to sue health minister.

Apex backing

APEX, the white collar union, has voted by 3-1 to retain its political fund.

Treaty pressure

BRITAIN has bowed to majority pressure in the EEC for a review of the Treaty of Rome.

Kinnock whip blow

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent  
Mr Jack Dormand, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said yesterday that he would not be seeking re-election in his Eastington constituency, at the next general election or accept a nomination for the post of Opposition chief whip.

Zoo loses its giant attraction

LONDON ZOO's giant panda Ching Ching died on Saturday after an operation for digestive problems, the zoo announced yesterday.

Body found in search for anglers

Rescuers searching for five anglers missing since leaving on an all-night fishing expedition two days ago found the body of one of them in Dringdale, Netherthorpe, Northumberland, last night.

Golden halos light pilgrim's way

By Marilyn Haskill, Churches Correspondent  
The eight Sisters of the Assumption are today treating with exemplary Christian modesty their five Golden Halos award for running the finest retreat house in Britain.

After eight years of silence, Leon Uris makes his long-awaited return to the land of EXODUS.



A turbulent story of unforgettable men and women - people who became strangers in their own land

"A highly readable novel, rushing ahead with enormous energy"

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'Need for healing' behind  
decision not to proceed

## Charges dropped after eight miners agree to be bound over

By Malcolm Piters

The prosecuting counsel decided not to proceed with charges of unlawful assembly against eight miners at the Sheffield crown court yesterday, after a day of private legal discussion.

The miners, all from Rossington, near Doncaster, who pleaded not guilty, were smiling from the court saying they were happy. The men did agree to be bound over for one year in the sum of £100.

The decision by the crown came after a long discussion in private with the defence counsel and the prosecution. Four and a half weeks had been allocated for a possible trial in Sheffield.

The decision follows the collapse of the crown's case against 15 men charged with riot at the Orgreave coking works near Sheffield last June. Verdicts of not guilty were returned earlier on other miners on riot charges.

There is now every possibility that all riot charges against miners in south Yorkshire will not be proceeded with, although a final decision has not yet been made. A further eight trials involving at least 40 miners are pending in the county.

Yesterday's decision was unusual in that the defence eventually agreed to the binding over. The legal meaning of this caused a sharp exchange between Judge Simpson and one of the defence counsel, Mr Michael House.

For the crown, Mr Steven Duffield said that the prosecution was willing to proceed and let the matters lie on the file. He said the reasons for this were the time that had elapsed since the commission of the alleged offences and the length and cost of a trial.

Most important, however, the crown had been influenced by the agreement of the accused to be bound over to keep the peace. It was felt there was a need for a period of healing in mining communities.

Mr Duffield added that the decision of the crown should not be seen as implying there were any shortcomings in the quality of the evidence which had been prepared. That was a clear reference to the collapse of the crown's case during the Orgreave trial in Sheffield last week when the police evidence was put in question.

Mr House, representing two miners, then said he wanted to make it clear that being bound over was not a conviction nor an admission of guilt. It was a way of settling matters without the expense of a long trial.

At that point the judge said people were not bound over without a reason. People could not say that they were innocent but would be bound over, if that was correct "we might as well pick somebody off the street and bind them over."

It was not a convenient way of settling what was at dispute. If people were convinced they were innocent they should stand trial and be vindicated or not, as the case might be.

But after a short adjournment the defence counsel agreed formally to the binding over. The defendants in this case, having all pleaded not guilty, were prepared to fight all the way until the prosecution approached them with an offer, he said.

"The defendants ask the prosecution to look again at all pending riot and unlawful assembly trials arising out of the miners' strike and consider whether it is in the public interest to continue with them in view of the stress on the defendants and the cost to the country."

Outside the court, Mr John Peysner, a solicitor representing seven of the men, said they were all delighted with the outcome and would be returning to work.

The defendants in this case, having all pleaded not guilty, were prepared to fight all the way until the prosecution approached them with an offer, he said.

## NUR at crossroads in railbus row

By Jane McLoughlin  
Industrial Relations  
Correspondent

Railwaymen may have to decide today whether to call a ballot for full-scale industrial action over the blacking of new railbuses, or follow the National Union of Mineworkers in defying the courts.

Representatives of the 143,000-strong National Union of Railwaymen face court proceedings brought against them by the British Railways Board

aimed at stopping the NUR blacking railbuses built by private contractors rather than at BR engineering works, where 4,800 jobs are to be axed.

The BRB writ under the Trades Union Act 1964, claims that the blacking of the railbuses is a trade dispute unlawful without a prior ballot. The NUR claims that the blacking of the railbuses in anticipation of them being brought into service is not a trade dispute under the terms of the act.

If the NUR loses the case and blacking is not lifted, it could risk a maximum fine of £200,000 and finally sequestration of assets.

However, if it loses the legal argument the NUR may

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well decide to call a ballot in which case full-scale industrial action seems likely.

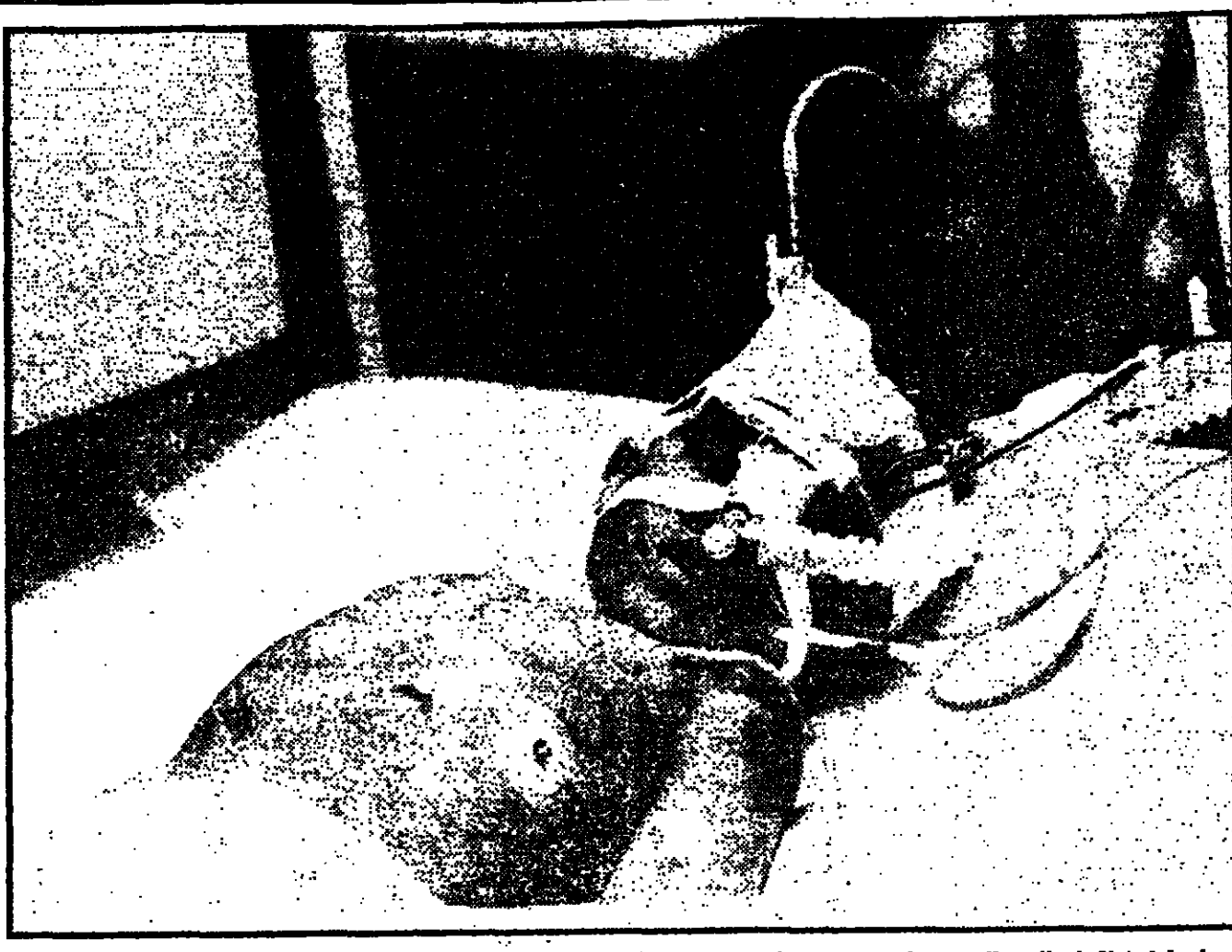
Friction over one-man operation of trains, also heightened yesterday. The issue involves the train drivers' union ASLEF, as well as the NUR.

There was disruption yesterday on commuter services between London, Cambridge and Milton, where BR sent home without pay "spare" men who refused to cooperate with classes for one-man operation.

About 60 per cent of services were cancelled because drivers are refusing to work overtime in sympathy with those sent home.

One man, who was not named, has joined the break-away Federation of Professional Railway Staff, which is not recognised by the TUC.

British Rail has offered to hold negotiating machinery on this dispute, but neither union is willing to accept. They want formal talks leading to arbitration on the dispute, which they believe threatens safety as well as jobs.



TYRA Henry, aged 21 months, just before she died at Guy's Hospital, London, from injuries allegedly inflicted by her father, Andrew Neil, in August last year. Neil, aged 28, denied her murder when he appeared at the Old Bailey yesterday.

## Problems with lie detector admitted

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Government has admitted for the first time that it is having problems with its plan to use the lie detector, at GCHQ and the security services.

The polygraph has been widely criticised in both Britain and the US as unreliable. Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary and head of the Home Civil Service, says that the pilot scheme — originally to have started more than a year ago — has been extended because of what he described in a letter to Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, as purely practical reasons.

He also says that any consultation about the use of the controversial machine will be restricted to the CCGU staff federation, even though it represents only 23 per cent of the 7,000 officials at the intelligence-gathering centre based in Cheltenham.

The staff federation was set up earlier this year after the Government's ban on unions. Its members consist largely of middle management and senior officials. The Government has said that by giving up their union membership the staff has accepted new conditions of service.

These include being subject to any recommendations by the Security Commission — which initially proposed the polygraph pilot scheme — accepted by the Government.

The first task for today's meeting of the unions will be to sort out any misunderstandings about where the negotiations got to at last Tuesday's meeting of the Burnham Committee. The employers made an offer of 6.66 per cent, but

## Teachers divided over strategy in light of top people's pay award

By John Fairhall,  
Education Editor

Teachers unions are divided about how to reach to the top people's pay award when they meet today to discuss their dispute.

The National Union of Teachers argues that the size of the judges' and civil servants' increases are a reason for holding out even more strongly for an improved offer. But the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers and the National Association of Head Teachers, believe that the award makes arbitration more attractive.

The NAS/UTW and the NAST argue that the Government could not refuse to fund any arbitral award made to the teachers in the light of the top people's award. The NUT and the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association disagree with this theory.

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only informally in discussions with the leader of the union panel, Mr Fred Jarvis of the NUT. They also offered to refer the dispute to arbitration.

The NAS/UTW wants to find out from Mr Jarvis whether the informal 6.06 per cent would be the starting point for any reference to arbitration, or whether the reference would be based on the previous formal offer of 5 per cent.

The NAS/UTW's deputy general secretary, Mr Nigel de Crouchy, said yesterday: "If it transpires there is the possibility of arbitration on top of the 6.06 per cent offer, we think very careful consideration will need to be given to it."

NAST's general secretary, Mr David Hart, said he would prefer the dispute to be settled by negotiation in the Burnham Committee, but that if this could not be done by the end of July, the teachers should go to arbitration on the basis the improved offer.

Mr Geoff Beynon, the general secretary of the AMMA, took a more jaundiced view. The Government would not overturn any arbitral award but would leave local authorities

to find the additional money from their own resources.

The NUT has come under pressure from Labour MPs and councillors to accept arbitration. But yesterday Mr Jarvis said: "The employers have admitted publicly that their negotiating position has been weakened by the Government's decision not to go to arbitration on its claim but a union spokesman said yesterday that this could be changed by a special conference."

A warning that time was running out came last night from the chairman of the Burnham management panel, Mr John Pearman, and the chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Mr Jack Layden, who said that expenditure targets for the local authorities would be announced by the Government later this week.

The targets would cause panic among some councillors, Mr Pearman said, and make it even more difficult for any increase in the employers' offer.

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## Conman 'touched pit strike feeling'

A CONMAN who claimed to be raising money for striking miners collected large sums from show business personalities, politicians and others, it was said yesterday.

Some of those who fell for the story of Barrington Godfrey, aged 35, were Jill Gascoigne, star of the TV series *The Gentle Touch*, Susannah York, and Mr Tony Benn, the MP for Chesterfield.

Godfrey denies 12 charges, six of theft, five of obtaining property by deception, and one of using a false instrument — a letter signed by Bill Owen and Maggie Steed, in support of the miners' families hardship appeal — between June last year and March this year.

Mr Jeremy Donne, prosecuting, said that when Godfrey turned up at the Shaw Theatre in London last December Miss Gascoigne introduced him to other stars such as Bill Owen and Barry Crier and they collected £50 in an impromptu whip round.

And when he asked for more cash to repair a van he was allegedly using for collections she gave him a cheque for £250.

"It was very easy to say Miss Gascoigne proved something of a simple touch. She believed his story that he was working on behalf of striking miners," Mr Donne said.

She invited him to stay at her house, and he stayed there on and off for two months. Through her he organised the making of a video which was supposed to show the miners' plight.

That video was made on condition it was not to be shown in social clubs, and miners' gatherings in the North of England. But he made up and sent letters to a number of people inviting them to buy copies," Mr Donne said.

The jury heard how Godfrey, of Beechwood, Soverby Bridge, West Yorkshire, also obtained a cheque for £200 from actor Bill Owen, of *Last of the Summer Wine*. He thought the money he had given as chairman of the Arts for Labour group was to be used for the entertainment of miners.

Maggie Steed, alias Rita Moon in the comedy show *Shine on Harvey Moon*, let him use her address as an office and was persuaded to cash cheques for him, said Mr Donne.

"This man was a conman. He decided to use the misfortunes of miners' families to his own end. He posed either a striking miner or as an official of the union assisting striking miners."

Godfrey has admitted obtaining £250 by deception from Mr William James, he said, the somerset chapel at the Daily Express.

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## Benn wins publication of police 'riot' manual

By Colin Brown,  
Political Reporter

Rules covering the use of riot shields by police against public demonstrations were published yesterday after the intervention of the Speaker of the Commons, Mr George Weatherill, the request of Mr Tony Benn.

Mr Weatherill turned down a demand by Mr Benn, the MP for Chesterfield, for an emergency debate on the collapse of the trial in Sheffield against 16 defendants for alleged riot during disturbances at the Orgreave coking works near Sheffield, at the height of the miners' strike.

He agreed to Mr Benn's request for the public order tactical operations manual, which was quashed during the trial, to be deposited in the Commons library, in effect publishing it.

The manual was drawn up by the Association of Chief Police Officers with the approval of the Home Office.

The manual describes a series of manoeuvres which Mr Benn and other Labour MPs believe constitute breaches of the law. The manual describes how teams should be formed to carry out arrests of trouble makers in snatch squads.

It says: "On the command, the short shield officers run forward either through and or

round the flanks of long shield officers into the crowd for not more than 30 yards.

"They disperse the crowd and incapacitate missile throwers and ring leaders by striking in a controlled manner with batons about the arms and legs or torso so as not to cause serious injury."

"To use the show of force to the greatest advantage officers should make a formidable appearance."

The manual also suggests that mounted police should form in a double rank, line abreast, facing a crowd and advance together at "a smart pace, i.e. fast walk or steady trot towards the crowd."

"Foot officers stand well aside to let them through and reform behind following at the double. The horses stop at a predetermined spot, foot officers forming up behind."

The manual stresses a warning to the crowd should always be given before adopting mounted dispersal tactics, and officers should be strictly limited to "avoid the head as far as possible."

Mr Benn and other Labour MPs are expected to continue to question about the manual. They are also concerned about other cases of alleged riot yet to be heard, and are demanding an inquiry by the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers.

## Freedom hope dashed

A British engineer held in Libya for more than a year has had his hopes of release dashed after being told that he was free.

Libyan authorities told Mr Malcolm Pike he could collect his visa and go, but tax officials refused to sign the necessary release paper, his father said yesterday.

Mr Frank Pike said that his son was bitterly disappointed and upset. His hopes have been raised many times since he was seized in March, 1981 over a £3 million tax debt.

Mr Frank Pike said that his son had picked up his visa, then a representative from Libya's foreign liaison bureau went with him and the British consul to the tax office in Tripoli.

The tax office said they knew nothing about it and refused to give the necessary letter of release, Mr Pike said. "Now we're back to square one. I think the next move must come from the Foreign Office in London."

Malcolm Pike, aged 30, a bachelor from Blandford Saint Mary in Dorset, was made personally responsible for the £3 million when his employers at Lamon Engineering left Libya.

The engineer, who was the firm's office manager, has been told that under Libyan law he cannot leave the country until the money is paid.

The Foreign Office said that the tax office had appeared to be the only one to overcome. A spokesman said: "We will just keep plugging away."

"Although things are moving slowly they are also moving surely at the moment in the right direction."

A further hearing is expected on Thursday.

Mr Sweet denies any intention of damaging an area of Tealham and Tadham moors, which is designated a site of special scientific interest. The area includes a heronry and rare orchid meadows.

A further hearing is expected on Thursday.

## Gun charge

Paul Hayward, aged 22, of Victoria Street, Barnstaple, was remanded in custody for a week by the town's magistrates yesterday, charged with possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life. The charge follows an incident at Fremington, North Devon, early on Sunday.

Three young children died yesterday in a fire at a mobile home on a farm in Cranry, County Tyrone.

## Dead climber

A climber who fell 150ft to his death from Llan Slabs, Snowdonia was named yesterday as Mr Kurt Hans Steinmann, a 34-year-old Swiss.

## Statue of nude gets freeze

By Seumas Milne

THE WELSH borough council of Brecknock has blocked plans to erect a nude male statue outside the Welsh Arts Centre in Bwlch Wells on the grounds that it would be inappropriate by reason of its style and appearance.

The statue was commissioned from the sculptor, Ben Jones, to commemorate a local poet, T. H. Jones, who died in the 1960s. Jones the sculptor felt that Jones the poet's work — which he describes as "nature loving and sensual" — would be best represented by a reclining nude, in the Greek classical tradition.

The town council gave the go-ahead, but a Bwlch shopkeeper, Mr Harry Frier, appealed to Brecknock council, which has the final say on planning matters.

"We're not Victorian who want to cover up table legs," he says. "But it would have been completely and utterly out of place — like putting a bit of Florence in a Welsh market town."

"Imagine the vandalism. When Welsh boys have few drinks, anything can happen."

Mr Jones, the sculptor, describes the decision as an example of "all-time prudishness."

It is impossible to put clothes on a contemporary figure, because it looks like a period. The objections are all English immigrants

## Mother and boyfriend 'murdered 4-year-old'

A four-year-old boy was hit, burned with a live wire and battered by his mother and her boyfriend before dying of a brain haemorrhage, a court heard yesterday.

Doctors found 30 bite marks, up to 20 burns from electric wire, 40 bruises and 20 scars on Christopher Stock's body.

He said that Christopher was given electric shocks from a wire to try to revive him, the court heard. Mr Carlisle said that Poole admitted smacking and biting the boy as a form of punishment. However, Poole had said that the smacks were not hard.

Mr Malcolm Turnbull, a dental surgeon, told the court that he identified at least 15 human bites on the body. A mark on the boy's chest matched an impression from Poole's teeth, and Stock's teeth had cut into his skin.

Dr John Benstead, a Home Office pathologist, found fresh, recent and old injuries all over Christopher's body. The cause of death was the brain haemorrhage caused by an accumulation of violence to the child's head, he said.

The trial continues today.

Two youths who stretched a rope across Bourne mouth, Hampshire, said: "If a car came along it would have to stop — we did it just for annoyance."

The youths were sentenced to 30 months' youth custody.

couple had tried to shake him, and patted his head in an attempt to bring him round.

"Mal just loses control and keeps hitting him. I suppose that's where the brain is from," she said. Poole claimed the child had fallen and banged his head on the television set.

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The youths were sentenced to 30 months' youth custody.

Jill Gascoigne: "soft touch"

## Youths sentenced for rope death

human life. You showed reckless disregard for the safety of others. You must lose your liberty for that."

"I accept your pleas of guilty to manslaughter. I accept that you did not intend or foresee the possibility of the tragedy that occurred — but you should have done so."

The court heard that the youths had been in Bourne mouth for the evening and had drunk from a bottle containing a mixture of wines and spirits.

The youths were sentenced to 30 months' youth custody.



David McKie

## Dimmer news of lordly lights

LORD SOAMES seemed convinced that by and large things have gone pretty swimmingly.

What a shame it would be, he argued in the Lords yesterday, to turn the cameras out as soon as the dimmer switch was up and then sit around (in untelevised obscurity, so to speak) waiting for the final decision.

Why throw away the audience that has been built up? It wasn't after all, as if the coming of the cameras had changed the place for the worse.

Unhappily for him, a succession of those who followed seemed convinced that it had. Lord Ross of Marnock — Labour's former Scottish Secretary, witty and weathered — had been keeping a sharp eye on his colleagues.

He'd seen people moving around the House, simply to get into the shots. He'd heard ministers interjecting in other people's speeches in a way they'd never done before. He'd witnessed debates which could almost have passed for party political broadcasts.

Lord Gwynedd Iwan, though, thought television was doing what it always did: cheapening and diminishing.

Look at what it had done to sport, encouraging crowd misbehaviour, turning athletes into people's spectacles in a way they'd never done before. He'd witnessed debates which could almost have passed for party political broadcasts.

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NEWS  
BRIEF  
admaster  
leave  
arrested  
protest  
museum  
Swoop  
officers arrested  
Sunday night  
detected were  
those who  
the Lamb Lane area





Wendy Savage at her London home yesterday after her deadline for a peace plan offer had passed.

Picture by Simon Grosset

## Suspended obstetrician seeks hearing

By Andrew Veltch, Medical Correspondent

The row over the suspension of the consultant obstetrician, Mrs Wendy Savage, over allegations about her treatment of five maternity cases seems certain to go to the High Court.

Yesterday's deadline for her reinstatement, set by her lawyers, passed without a peace offer and six weeks in less popular towns. They can claim full benefit only by moving to another DHSS area and cannot return to an area and claim full-board and lodging costs for at least six months.

The east London health authority's solicitor, Mr Michael Scott, has warned that if legal action is taken, Mr Cumberlege would "go full steam ahead for an inquiry."

Mr Cumberlege, who has declined to give details of the allegations to his health authority members, has received four reports on the cases from leading obstetricians but has yet to decide whether to launch a formal inquiry.

A full-scale inquiry will cost the hard-pressed district an estimated £100,000.

## Salvesen share sale aids Kirk ministers

By Martyn Eales, Churches Correspondent

THE LOWEST-PAID ministers in the Church of Scotland are expecting a 12 per cent salary increase to £8,004 in the new year, after the Kirk's sale of shares in the Christian Salvesen public

The sale brought in more than £16.6 million and about 480 ministers will benefit.

The salary increase was encouraged in the will of the late Mr Frederick Salvesen, the founder of the company and one of the Kirk's greatest benefactors. This year the Church expects almost to double the expected £230,000 Salvesen investment income, by reinvesting in unit trusts.

The Kirk encourages congregations to be financially self-supporting and the reinvested income will provide a financial safety net.

A recommended salary increase of 8.5 per cent for ministers in the highest-paid categories has already been approved by the General Assembly. The salary increases for the lowest-paid ministers would still leave them receiving £1,250 less in 1986 than the average Paye wage in 1984.

## Apex result 'serious setback for Government'

## White collar union votes to retain political fund

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Correspondent

The white collar union, Apex, has voted by a near three-to-one majority to retain its political fund, confounding the view that only manual workers backed the levy.

In a 89.6 per cent turn-out of the union's 90,031 members, 39,465 voted for keeping the fund with 14,380 opposed. The proportion for retention was the same among the 45,000 voting through workplace ballots as the 8,800 postal votes.

Apex is the seventh union to announce the result of the ballot required by the Trade Union Act 1984, but is the first to provide a regional breakdown of the voting pattern.

Workplace ballots ranged from 85.8 per cent and 82.8

per cent in favour of keeping the funds in Wales and Scotland respectively, down to a 65.9 per cent vote in favour in the Midlands. Only 42 of the union's 482 branches recorded a majority against in workplace ballots.

Predictions that Apex would lose its ballot were based on the fact that 32.5 per cent of members contract out of paying the £1.04 levy per year, and a MORI poll conducted at the beginning of the year which showed only 53 per cent in favour of keeping the fund.

Although the result is encouraging for union leaders, four medium sized unions have a substantially higher proportion of members contracting out than Apex. These are the two fine technicians unions, Natke and Act, the Tobacco Workers

Union and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

In common with many other unions, Apex propaganda on the political fund concentrated on the need to retain the right to campaign on political issues rather than on the financing of the Labour Party. Mr Grantham claimed that the turn-out was reduced by big employers, in particular Austin Rover, refusing to allow the union to distribute ballot papers to members at their desks.

The ballot — which cost £19,000 — was the first national secret ballot conducted by Apex and acted as a dry-run for a new system of individual balloting for the union's national executive, hitherto elected by branch votes.

## Saudi prince gets £150,000 bail

Prince Mashour Bin Saud Abdul Aziz, the royal Saudi Arabian facing a drugs conspiracy charge, was granted £150,000 bail on appeal at the royal courts of justice in London yesterday.

Police renewed their objections to bail during the 15-minute hearing, but the prince was released after Judge Harris granted an application by

the defence counsel, Mr Richard Jermain.

Prince Mashour, the 24th of the 45 sons of the late King Saud, and a nephew of King Fahd, was not in court to hear the news. He was still on remand at Wormwood Scrubs but was said in court to receive a £240,000 a year allowance from the Saudi Government, on top of a substantial allowance from the trustees of his late father's estate.

Almoudeir, stood for the other £50,000.

Prince Mashour is charged with conspiring with Mr Gary Savory, and others to supply cocaine. He is described on the charge sheet as unemployed, but was said in court to receive a £240,000 a year allowance from the Saudi Government, on top of a substantial allowance from the trustees of his late father's estate.

## Jobless lodger fights Fowler benefit cut

By Susan Tiftott

A 22-year-old unemployed man who has lived in lodgings since leaving school yesterday challenged Government regulations forcing young claimants in his area to move after a maximum of four weeks.

Mr Simon Cotton's application to the High Court for a judicial review is regarded by the Department of Health and Social Security as a test case for the regulations, introduced in April, on benefits for people in boarding and lodging accommodation.

Mr Cotton, of Birkenhead, who grew up on Merseyside in a series of children's and foster homes, moved to his latest board and lodging accommodation in January.

His counsel, Mr Richard Drabble, told the court that Mr Cotton "paid £20 a week for board and lodging, and a further £10 for a fortnight's rent."

The local DHSS office told him in May that his money would be reduced from the beginning of June if he was still an unemployed lodger.

Mr Cotton said in an affidavit read to the court: "I have two O levels but otherwise am unskilled. In Birkenhead the prospects of employment are bleak. If I leave my present address the only course I can think of is to start wandering from one DHSS area to another, despite the fact that such roots as I have are in the Wirral."

"I have never known my mother or father and I do not

have any family to go to." He is at his 20th address, including one foster home, where he was deliberately "burned."

His challenge is on the grounds that the regulations are unlawful under the 1976 Supplementary Benefits Act, that the Secretary of State, Mr Norman Fowler, failed to consult properly and that the rules are unreasonable.

The regulations reduce benefit to claimants aged under 25 in board and lodging accommodation after periods varying between two weeks in holiday areas and six weeks in less popular towns. They can claim full benefit only by moving to another DHSS area and cannot return to an area and claim full-board and lodging costs for at least six months.

Mr Drabble said that regulations were unlawful because they involved Mr Fowler in making general rules.

"Under the 1976 Supplementary Benefits Act it is Parliament and only Parliament that can make rules of general application."

Mr Fowler had failed to consult properly or seek help from the social security advisory committee set up to advise on draft regulations.

"The idea of giving Mr Cotton four weeks to alter his pattern of life is unreasonable. No landlord in the country would work on that sort of timescale," said Mr Drabble.

The hearing continues today.

## Lloyds Bank makes University less of a challenge.



Further education is an exciting prospect.

But it can be a financially daunting one, too.

Text books. Food. Clothes. Rent. Transport. Entertainment. The list goes on and on. Sadly, most student grants don't.

But help is at hand, from Lloyds Bank.

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Our Cashpoint card should come in equally handy. With it, you can use over 1,600 cash dispensers, the majority available 7 days a week.

We'll also send you regular monthly statements.

And if you stay in credit, we'll waive all normal bank charges. What's more, we can provide a special overdraft of up to £200 at a low rate, and you still don't need to pay bank charges.

And there's the Higher Education Loan aimed at parents, which makes unsecured loans of between £500 and £6,000 available.

These loans also offer a special low rate of interest, as long as the student son or daughter banks with us.

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Written details of credit terms available from branches of Lloyds Bank Plc., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS. Loans granted to people aged 18 or over and at the Bank's discretion.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Headmaster on leave

MR ALEC ASKEW, the headmaster of Stoke Poges Middle School, from which four boys were drowned at Land's End, was yesterday on leave of absence.

The school term ends today, when an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the deaths begins at Buckinghamshire County Council headquarters in Aylesbury.

## 75 are arrested at cruise protest

SEVENTY-five peace protesters were arrested on Sunday at a mass demonstration against Cruise missiles, on Salisbury Plain. A Ministry of Defence spokesman said yesterday 72 were freed on bail, and three were being held for previous offences.

More than 500 people travelled from all over the country to attend the CND protest at Woodcote, near Stonehenge.

## EEC backs plan for pit museum

THE European Commission yesterday agreed to pay half the £72,000 cost of a study into redeveloping the Lewis Merthyr Colliery as a museum and tourist centre, creating about 200 jobs.

The pit, near Pontypriid, Mid Glamorgan, shut two years ago after miners' staged an underground strike but failed to get backing for a national strike over the closure issue. Rhondda Borough Council believes the old pit could bring in up to 250,000 visitors a year and revitalise the valley's economy.

## Drugs swoop

DRUG squad officers arrested 18 people in Bradford's red light district on Sunday night. Last night's detectives were still interviewing those arrested in the Lumb Lane area.

## Public plan to avoid airport sale

By Michael Morris

The Labour-controlled councils which run Manchester's international airport are planning to turn it into a public limited company to thwart privatisation.

The move, announced at a press conference in Manchester Town Hall yesterday, anticipated government legislation this autumn requiring the formation of an airport company.

Under the plans the city council would hold more than half the 50,000 shares. The rest would be held by the remaining nine district councils after the Greater Manchester Council is abolished.

The present owners, Manchester City Council and Greater Manchester Council, are recommending the restructuring in the light of the abolition next April.

Mr Graham Stringer, leader of the city council, said: "It does keep the airport in local government hands. We believe this is the best plan for the future of the airport, guarding growth and investment."

A detailed report went before the city's policy committee yesterday, says it is difficult to see how a joint committee could cope with a spending programme of nearly £300 million by the early 1990s.

The new company would be free to borrow on the open market, and would be controlled by the shareholders local authorities. Until the Greater Manchester Council disappears the company's shares would be divided equally between the city and county councils. After next March the county's share would pass to the district councils of Greater Manchester.

Mr Stringer compared the move to that of Manchester's leaders more than 70 years ago to put money into the Manchester Ship Canal in an attempt to keep the local economy going.



## Open patients sue health ministers

By Andrew Veitch,  
Medical Correspondent

Health ministers and the government's drugs watchdog the Committee on Safety of Medicines, are being sued by 900 patients who say they were damaged by the arthritis drug Opren.

The patients are claiming exemplary damages for alleged negligence and misrepresentation by ministers who licensed the drug, the CSM which approved it, the manufacturer Eli Lilly and its United Kingdom subsidiary Distal Products, the Open Action Committee said yesterday.

The action committee claims to have evidence that the chairman of the CSM, Sir Abraham Goldberg, was enlisted by Lilly sometime before his appointment to the CSM to carry out research on the drug before it was approved. A document which has been passed to the Guardian shows that studies of the drug's effects which were accepted by the CSM were rejected as inadequate by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Other evidence in the hands of a team of 20 lawyers and doctors working with the committee shows that the drug has made some people permanently allergic to light and raises fears that it may cause cancer.

Opren was first marketed in August 1982 after two years on the market — 83 patients are reported to have died and 3,963 to have suffered severe side-effects, according to CSM data.

A spokesman for Lilly said: "We have received a number of writs and statements of claims. They are in the hands of our lawyers. There is nothing unexpected, significant, or alarming in the documents."

Sir Abraham, professor of medicine at Glasgow University, is allegedly identified in a Lilly company document as having previously been an "investigator" in two studies of benoxaprofen (the generic name for Opren). In 1972 he attended a Lilly-sponsored symposium on the drug in Wiesbaden, West Germany, and in 1976 he won the Lilly travelling fellowship in medicine.

Sir Abraham joined the CSM on March 1, 1980. The committee approved Opren later that month and he became chairman four months later.

It is not suggested that he acted illegally, behaved improperly, or had any financial interest in the drug. Drug firms normally pay expenses, but they do not pay the investigator.

Members of the CSM are obliged to declare their interests to the head of the Department of Health's medicines division. At the time of the Opren affair, that was Dr John Griffin, now head of the industry's trade association the ABPI. Members, four of whom are paid consultants to drug firms, are not obliged to declare their interests publicly.

Sir Abraham explained and defended the conduct of the CSM and Lilly at the time of the Opren affair. Most of the company information on which the CSM based its approval of the drug was also submitted to the US Food and Drug Administration.

In a letter dated February 25, 1981, nearly a year after Opren had been approved by the CSM, the associate director of the FDA's drugs bureau, Marion Newman, wrote to Lilly: "The information presented is inadequate and the application (for marketing) is not approvable."

"The nature of the data presentation and statistical analyses of the data do not allow us to make a definitive evaluation of the efficacy and safety of benoxaprofen in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis."

She said that the results of the four "pivotal" studies "are not acceptable because large numbers of patients are excluded from the studies on grounds dictated not by clinical considerations, but by the chosen statistical methods."

She was particularly concerned about two side-effects: a disease of the nails called onycholysis, and allergy to light, photosensitivity. Analysis of signs and symptoms associated with the drug was confusing, she wrote.

Referring to studies of cancer in rats which had been given the drug, she told Lilly: "You have not provided adequate evidence of freedom from carcinogenicity. Subsequent studies by the company on carcinogenicity in mice were not analysed until after Opren had been withdrawn in the UK. Later Lilly said that it had found cancer in the mice and withdrew the drug worldwide."

The action committee claims to have letters from 600 patients who still suffer intense pain when in the sun. Dr Andrew Hersheimer, senior lecturer in clinical pharmacology at the Hammersmith Hospital, London, and one of the committee's team of specialists, said yesterday: "Our documents reveal for the first time that one of the side-effects of Opren was to make people permanently allergic to light."

Sir Abraham said yesterday: "I understand that the action committee is taking legal action. I am advised that their allegations are sub-judice. I do not wish to make any comment." The Department of Health declined to comment.

## Why enterprise threatens to go by the board

OF ALL the metropolitan, county, and Greater London Council services at risk from abolition, the fate of the new local enterprise boards could cause the Government most consternation.

Just as Labour's municipal job-generating machines are beginning to deliver the goods, they are threatened with a collapse in funding.

The Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, is blocking £10 million of GLC cash due to the Greater London Enterprise Board until the details of the transfer to the boroughs are agreed. The board claims its action has jeopardised 1,000 jobs.

The GLC is not the only board in trouble. In the slump-ravaged West Midlands, the county enterprise board is desperately trying to attract pension fund money to replace its £2.2 million-a-year income from the county council.

The West Midlands Enterprise Board has even set up a unit trust in partnership with the Merchant Bank to scotch the fears of pension fund managers — despite Labour movement criticism that the move is a retreat from the principle of social accountability towards a narrowly commercial remit.

Board officials say they expect next to nothing from the districts, which are due to take it over next spring. They are accepted by the CSM were rejected as inadequate by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

However, the Government may not be too keen to allow the collapse of a body which is seen to be doing something about jobs — especially in an electorally volatile region where unemployment has climbed from 5.5 per cent to almost 17 per cent since the Tories came to power.

In three years, the West Midlands board — the largest outside London — has invested £10 million in 15 companies, and claims to have saved or created 4,600 jobs.

A cost of £2,200 per job scores well against the public cost of £5,000 to £6,000 to keep someone on the dole. Assuming some of those jobs would have survived without the WMEB's cash, the price is still modest compared with the typical £20,000 to £40,000 of regional policy subsidies.

A recent study for Sheffield City Council estimated that the cost per job in the government-sponsored West Midlands Dudley Enterprise and in 1982 the cost per job in the Dudley Enterprise was £48,000 in rates relief alone.

A typical example of the kind of firm which local enterprise boards can help is Kirby's Engineering in the town of Dudley. Kirby's, an enthusiastic visitor was the TUC general secretary, Mr Norman Willis.

She had admitted throwing concrete through the window and allegedly told police: "I'm mad at the bastard scab coming through our village because we are fighting for our community."

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Cusack told her: "When you throw that stone you throw away your dignity and you throw away your dignity in words you uttered to the police."

"Of course there was bitterness, of course there was hatred in this dispute, but your cowardly action seen by millions of people, prompted those who did not know the mining community to conclude that miners' wives act as you do."

"We all know that they do not, and that community certainly contains heroines. Although she deserved to be sent to prison, the judge added: 'I do not want to create a heroine who does not exist and I do not want anyone in your lovely valley to conclude that there is any desire on my part to continue the bitterness, bitterness which is monstrous. I always equate the valleys with singing and I hope it soon returns.'"

Mr Philip Richards, defending, said the atmosphere outside the plant had been heightened by the presence of a television crew and by a static camera placed in Mr Paul Watson's car.

"It may be that there was an element here of irresponsibility being increased by the presence of those cameras, something of playing to the camera," he said. The camera-man outside the plant had said, "Here she comes" as Mrs Watson, aged 43, started to leave.

"Maybe he did that to notify his colleague it was time to start filming and it certainly had the effect on the pickets of preparing them to go to a demonstration in front of the cameras," Mr Richards said. "Unfortunately, it may have made this incident worse than otherwise might have been."

He was subjected to mass picketing and Mrs Watson became a target for abuse when she joined the Miners' Modern and frequently appeared on television advocating the right of miners to return to work.

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Down hill in Birmingham: the West Midlands Enterprise Board is desperately trying to replace its £3.2 million a year income from the county council.



Geoff Edge (left): seeks regional planning role

### Past success may not be enough to save the organisations which are casting about for fresh funds. Seumas Milne reports

Geoff Edge (left): seeks regional planning role

Michael Ward (right): developed original idea



Kirby's produces cardboard box-making machines. In 1983, after years of under-investment, its workforce was down to 13 from 30 in 1973, it was losing £400,000 a year, and was being squeezed out of its last markets.

The WMEB backed a management buy-out and has injected £200,000 in the last three years for new machines and prototypes — partly as equity, partly preference shares, and partly convertible loan stock.

Mr Ian Bunch, one of the company's directors, says that the banks were only prepared to offer a short-term overdraft. Kirby's now employs 35 people and made a £40,000 profit last year.

The West Midlands, Greater London and the boards in West Yorkshire and Merseyside are using

currently restricted to the product of a twopenny rate.

Without the protection of the metropolitan counties and the GLC, the enterprise boards know that the best they can do is to keep their operations ticking over.

Fortunately for the boards' partisans, decentralisation is all the rage in Neil Kinnock's Labour Party; and Labour politicians of all hues can be heard singing

the praises of the new frontiers of municipal socialism.

Municipal enterprise boards were developed by politicians like the GLC's industry and employment chief, Mr Michael Ward, the former Labour MP, and Geoff Edge. The original idea was a souped-up version of Harold Wilson's National Enterprise Board gone local.

A council-owned enterprise

the vast majority of the long-term unemployed are victims of industrial upheaval. The length of their unemployment makes them unattractive to employers

and more likely to suffer a lack of motivation.

The proposed personal development programme would be designed to be interesting and a means of breaking out of the cycle of decline caused by long term unemployment.

Mr Ashby estimates that with a phased introduction the scheme could cost £750 million a year. The current MSC Budget is £2 billion.

At present, about 300,000 of those unemployed for over a year are aged under 25, while about 400,000 are over 45. The Government's Community Programme, which caters for the long-term unemployed, presently covers 200,000 each year, of which 120,000 go back on the dole.

Mr Geoff Edge fears that some on the right of the party like Mr Roy Hattersley, are backing enterprise boards and co-operatives as a safe alternative to nationalisation. He wants enterprise boards to take over regional planning from the development agencies.

The GLC is already talking about the need for a commitment of hundreds of millions of pounds a year. It looks as if all the public enthusiasm from Labour and trade union leaders will soon be put to the test.

## Task force urged to aid long-term unemployed

By Patrick Wintour,  
Labour Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT was yesterday urged to set up a task force to examine the plight of Britain's 1.5 million long-term unemployed, by church leaders and voluntary organisations. Only one in five of the long-term jobless currently receive help from the Government's special employment measures.

The National Council for Voluntary Organisations sug-

gests in a discussion document a new opportunities programme for all long-term unemployed, involving a personal development programme consisting of part-time education and community work. Each participant would be paid £15 a week in addition to supplementary benefit, and there would be a limit to the time spent on the programme.

Employment ministers

have already discussed the proposal with Mr Peter Ashby, the author of the document, who is hopeful that the Government will be receptive to the initiative which is designed to make the government adopt a comprehensive approach to long-term unemployment in the same way that the Manpower Services Commission youth unemployment.

Mr Ashby points out that

the vast majority of the long-term unemployed are victims of industrial upheaval. The length of their unemployment makes them unattractive to employers

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## Pit dispute protesters 'playing to camera'

By Paul Hovland

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## Dublin group trying to stop clinic giving advice on abortion services

From Joe Joyce  
In Dublin

Members of an Irish anti-abortion group yesterday began a High Court action against a family planning clinic in Dublin to stop it giving information about abortion services in Britain.

It is the first attempt to give practical effect to a constitutional ban on abortion adopted in 1983 in a referendum. The adoption of the amendment by a two-to-one majority has had no immediate effect as abortion was already illegal in the Irish Republic under a 19th-century law.

Members of the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child are seeking a court injunction to stop the Well Woman Centre and a pregnancy counselling organisation called Open Line, from giving information to clients about abortion services in Britain.

Some 3,677 women with addresses in the Republic have legal abortions in Britain in 1983, the latest year for which statistics are available.

The society, which was instrumental in persuading Irish politicians to hold the anti-abortion referendum, maintained that the Well Woman Centre and Open Line act as referral agencies for abortion clinics in Britain.

It is also claiming that abortion counselling is an offence under common law as "a conspiracy to corrupt public morals."

But agencies say they offer pregnant women information on all options, including abortion. But they insist that they do not direct or encourage women to take any particular course. The court case was adjourned until Friday at the initial hearing yesterday, but is not expected to be heard in full until the autumn.

In spite of the anti-abortion referendum, the numbers of Irish women seeking abortions in Britain has been increasing steadily. Official British figures are treated as conservative because they only record women who give addresses in Ireland.

Ms Armstrong argues strongly against the idea that questions of national policy, which the Government would like to keep out of Donureay, should be separated from local site issues in the inquiry system.

Energy policy is something which evolves rapidly, she says, and a major planning proposal like Sizewell is effectively part of the policy-making process.

She suggests that at future inquiries the adversarial approach is dropped. The parties should give evidence in their own right without the help of advocates.

The lawyers would still have a role but they would be employed by the inquiry inspectors to pursue lines of questioning raised by the inspectors and the parties.

## Cash curb blocks anti-drug concerts

By Alan Dunn

Sheffield City Council faces possible losses of £100,000 because it delayed setting a rate, the district auditor has told the authorities.

The council is the latest of the former "no rate" Labour authorities to get such a warning.

Sheffield's district auditor, Mr Ron Mason, has sent the council a Report in The Public Interest in which he says that he might take action for wilful misconduct over possible losses from setting a deficit budget.

The report is seen as a warning shot from the local government watchdog of possible action in the light of similar actions already taken against Liverpool and Lambeth.

Other Labour councils which can expect similar reports in the next two weeks are Hackney, Southwark, Islington, Greenwich and Camden.

In his report to Sheffield, which the council must make public, Mr Mason says that the delay in making a rate meant that income was not received on time.

"It is now apparent that interest in respect of delay in the receipt of income will be substantial."

As at Liverpool and Lambeth, the unrecouped income is believed to be grants and other monies held back by the Government.

Referring to the actions against Liverpool and Lambeth over their delay in rate making, he says: "In due course, I propose to consider the position of councillors in the light of the result of that action."

The Local Government Information Unit in London said yesterday that many Labour councils were now obviously under threat from district auditors. The next stage could be the issue of notices of debt to individual councils, as has happened at Liverpool and Lambeth.

Last week, when Liverpool challenged notices of £106,000 debt, the council pointed out that there was no legal requirement to set a rate by a certain date.

It blamed the Government for the delay by refusing to discuss the budget. Lambeth's challenge period has been extended to August 2.

Mr Tim Mahon, the North-west England district auditor, said last week that he was investigating possible wilful misconduct which, if proved, could lead to bankruptcy and barring from public office for the 49 Labour councillors.

## Sheffield's rate revolt could cost £100,000

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## Trees put rare birds at risk

By Jean Stead

ONE OF the United Kingdom's richest breeding grounds for rare birds is threatened by conifer planting, says the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

The scale of the bird habitat in the wild areas of South-east and Caithness, north Scotland, was discovered only recently.

The bird population includes up to 9 per cent of the UK's breeding merlin, 66 per cent of the country's 1,000 pairs of greenshank, 14 per cent of dunlin, as well as widgeon, red-throated black-throated divers, greyling, reed, scoters and golden eagle.

It says that conifer planting poses the most serious threat to bird habitats in Britain this century, eclipses the way tax incentives and grants are given for planting, and says that the Forestry Commission has scant control over planting and protection of the environment.

Mr David Milnes, conservation planning officer for the RSPB in Scotland, said: "The planting is affecting fishing, farmland and grazing land on a large scale as well as the bird life. Forestry has more public money put into it than anything else."

"We need a mixture of tree-planting and a natural and varied use of the land." There were fears for the fishing because conifers put acid into rivers.

## Sizewell battle of lawyers attacked

By John Ardill,  
Environment Correspondent

Lawyers should have a reduced role at major public inquiries, says a researcher who examined the procedure followed at the 27-month-long inquiry into the planned Sizewell B nuclear power station.

The semi-judicial procedure used at Sizewell and other major inquiries like that into London airports can only operate fairly if all parties have equal access, says a report by the Jennifer Armstrong Board published by the Town and Country Planning Association.

Most objectors at Sizewell lacked the funds to compete and many were inhibited by the courtroom atmosphere, says the report, funded by the Nuffield Foundation, and the

## Joseph Rowntree social services trust

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Energy policy is something which evolves rapidly, she says, and a major planning proposal like Sizewell is effectively part of the policy-making process.

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## GUARDIAN OFFER CANVAS AND LEATHER SHOULDER BAG





# As a workforce the Welsh are anything but striking.

High tech industry hasn't been the only recent arrival in the Valleys.

Hand in hand with the silicon chips and fibre optics a new attitude has appeared.

The figures below are from a sample of ten companies, typical of those now establishing themselves in Wales. Between them, they employ over 5,000 workers.

And the difficulty was actually finding firms that had lost any man-hours at all.

One Japanese company did suffer a stoppage, the national engineering strike of '79, which originated outside Wales.

And the four American companies had lost all of one day between them.

Actually, to be quite honest, there was also a ten-minute walkout at Siliconix, over greenhouse conditions in high summer at their factory.

(Mopping their own brows, the management soon agreed that a little breeze wouldn't go amiss.)

Without the hiccoughs at these firms, our figures would have been so saintly as to defy belief.

So what has changed so radically in Wales? Many companies now form their agreements with one union and one only.

Which doesn't mean there are no disputes. But they do get settled without

any of the paralytic seizures of full-scale industrial action.

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# Lords vote to extend TV coverage



Lord Soames

## TELEVISION

By Alan Travis

THE House of Lords overwhelmingly voted last night to extend the six-month experimental televising of the Upper Chamber.

A proposal that they conclude the six-month experiment next week and then not allow cameras back into the Chamber until after a final decision is taken around Christmas was rejected by 135 votes to 52 (majority against 83).

The decision last night means that for the first time the State Opening of Parliament will be televised from within the House of Lords in October. It also means that the cameras will remain until at least the end of the year.

Peers were last night

treating the vote as a test of whether the cameras will be allowed to remain permanently and television companies are now optimistic that they will be able to continue the coverage indefinitely.

Opening the debate, Lord Soames, a former leader of the House, had invited peers to extend the experiment until a final decision was taken around Christmas on whether the cameras should remain permanently.

But Lord Peyton, a former Conservative Transport Secretary, moved an Amendment, designed to oppose the extension of the experiment.

The six-month trial has generally had a favourable reception, but has led to complaints about the heat from the television lights.

The cameras were first introduced into the House of Lords on January 23 and the BBC and ITN has asked for

the experiment to be allowed to continue until a final decision is taken.

Opening the debate, Lord Soames, said the television had boosted public respect for the work of the House of Lords and improved the understanding of the part the House played in national life.

He said it would be a pity to lose public interest which had been generated by television by stopping the experiment until the Select Committee which is considering the issue could publish its final report after the Christmas recess.

Opposition from peers centred on their unhappiness about editing procedures.

Lord Peyton said the lighting in the chamber was not as intrusive as he had feared, but his main anxiety centred on the fact that broadcasters would always give priority to what they

considered to be their interests and lightly brushed others aside.

He raised the fear that televising the Lords was only being used as a key to the Commons, "for it is there rather than here that events which constitute good material for television occur."

However, Lord Winstanley, a Liberal peer said that he was in favour of the six-month experiment continuing as television was the public's principal source of information.

Support for the television companies came from Lord Boyd-Carpenter, who said that the experiment had done a lot of good in destroying a great many illusions about the House of Lords. He reminded peers that Parliament was not a private debating society and said that not long ago the House of Lords was a "threatened species".

# Hercules food airlift to continue in Ethiopia

## AFRICA FAMINE

By Alan Travis

THE RAF Hercules food airlift to Ethiopia is to be extended by three months to the end of the year, the Government announced yesterday.

Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Development, back from his trip to Ethiopia last week, said that the decision to extend the airlift involving two RAF Hercules aircraft was taken because the build-up of road transport to distribute food had gone more slowly than expected. The tour of duty of a third RAF Hercules, in the Sudan, is also to be extended beyond the initial withdrawal date of September 30.

Mr Stuart Holland, the Shadow Overseas Development Minister, strongly criticised the British Government for "culpable delays" in recent months over supplying trucks and said the Hercules were "only crumbs from the table" provided in response to the Live Aid appeal. Mr Holland said that the contribution by the RAF Hercules would be "marginal".

Conservative backbenchers criticised Labour's "carping" and demanded to know what the Ethiopian Government was doing to meet the famine problem.

Mr Raison, in a Commons statement, said it would be several weeks before any reliable assessment of the prob-



Mr Raison: "Build-up slower than expected"

able 1985 harvest could be made, but reports showed it would be well below that of a normal year, so it was essential to maintain relief efforts into 1986.

The overall food supply should be adequate for the rest of the year and the overriding priority was to improve food distribution, as there were still not enough trucks available. The United Nations had estimated that perhaps another 400 long-haul and short-haul trucks would be needed, said Mr Raison.

He said that the airlift had been due to end on September 30 as the Government had expected that by then the ending of the rains and the build-up of trucks would enable food to be distributed more widely and efficiently by road.

Mr Raison said, however, that his visit had confirmed that the build-up of trucks had gone more slowly than expected and so they were offering the Ethiopian Government the opportunity to keep the two RAF Hercules until the end of December.

The two aircraft have been in Ethiopia since November, 1984, and have airtight 18,600 tonnes of grain to inaccessible places at a cost of £1.5 million a month.

Mr Holland said that the Hercules would only supplement the kind of aid which, by road and rail transport should have reached the drought areas already.

"The contribution they can make, sadly and despite the magnificent role of the RAF, is likely to be marginal."

He accused the British Government of extending the airlift "to follow the impact of the Live Aid appeal."

Mr Holland said the Opposition had warned in the spring last year that there would be a "tragedy of biblical proportions" and yet the Government had failed to act earlier.

He said that the Government had been able to do so by the aid of the Overseas Development Minister, said that the trucks now being ordered for Ethiopia should have been in order "three or five months ago" and should have been delivered now, not waiting to be delivered.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (C, Selby, Oak) asked the Minister what he had been able to do to bring the Ethiopian Government "to realism" and to persuade them that the rebel areas had to be fed, and not just those who supported their rebel regime.

Mr Raison, defending himself against Labour claims that he had merely reshuffled the aid budget, rather than provided new money to meet the famine crisis, said that extra resources had been provided from contingency allowances, gone more slowly than expected and so they were offering the Ethiopian Government overseas development budget.

# Minister rejects calls for tougher driving test

## TRANSPORT

The Government has rejected demands for an extended driving test, Transport Minister of State, Mrs Lynda Chalker, announced in the Commons yesterday.

At question time, Mrs Chalker told MPs that the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, was unable to accept the cross-party Transport Select Committee's proposal

for a longer, more intensive test.

Her announcement was described as "disappointing" by the committee chairman, Labour MP Mr Gordon Bagier, and as "unsatisfactory" by Mr Peter Bruinvels (C, Leicester E).

Mr Bruinvels protested: "People driving cars now are risking their own lives and other people's lives after half an hour of instruction and then a test." He called for night time driving, driving at

speed and driving on dual carriageways and motorways to be included in the test to ensure people were properly trained.

Mrs Chalker urged him to consider the practicalities. "It's simply not feasible in summer to take people through night driving. In winter it would require massive examiner overtime and a higher fee for the person taking the test."

She said less than half the test centres were in reach of dual carriageways and even

fewer in reach of motorways.

Mr Bagier (Sunderland S), said: "There will be some disappointment from the committee that you haven't been able to accept its recommendations." The safety aspect of driving examiner tests had been one of the main considerations in the committee's deliberations.

He asked: "Are you satisfied with the quality of driving school instructors?" Mrs Chalker replied: "I fully agree about the impor-

ance of safety and many of the things the committee said in its report."

Mrs Chalker said driving schools were being required to improve instruction and she hoped this would further improve standards on the road.

Mrs Chalker said there had been substantial recruitment of driving examiners, with a net gain of 65 since last year. "We are recruiting as fast as we can in order to cut waiting times," she assured MPs.

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ABBEY NATIONAL HIGHER INTEREST ACCOUNT

## PUBLIC DEBATE

# Tougher on hecklers

By our Political Staff

SIR Michael Havers, the Attorney General, announced yesterday that the Metropolitan Police have taken a tougher line with those who attempt to shout down orators at Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park, London.

"Ordinary heckling is part of the fun," Sir Michael told MPs at question time. "But when it is designed by a group of people scattered around the audience whose intention is total disruption, that cannot be tolerated."

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, and the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, were monitoring the situation to see whether the powers were "sufficient" to deal with the mischief, said Sir Michael.

The Attorney General said that two known hecklers were last Sunday asked to leave Hyde Park by the police after they had "behaved very badly and had been seeking to bring meetings to an end."

The Attorney General had been asked by Mr David Wainwright (Lab, Walsall N) to take further action against the main offenders who had used abuse and obscenities to "try to end freedom of speech at Speakers' Corner."

## BELGRANO

# Dalyell protest

Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP for Linlithgow, yesterday protested to the Speaker of the Commons about the foreign affairs select committee report on the sinking of the General

Belgrano, which accuses him of leaking documents to the press.

Mr Dalyell, who received the documents from Mr Clive Ponting, former assistant secretary at the Ministry of Defence, denied the allegation to be made in the report, which will be published tomorrow.

After protesting in the Commons, he said: "I did not leak these documents and I am very angry. It is very slap-dash work by the committee."

## HOUSE OF LORDS

# Peer collapses

LORD Kilnham, formerly Sir William Anstruther-Gray, Deputy Speaker of the Commons from 1962 to 1964, collapsed and had to be assisted from the chamber of the House of Lords yesterday during the debate on the televising of the House.

Government whip Baroness Cox, a former nurse, and Liberal peer Lord Winstanley, a doctor, gave immediate assistance to the peer, who is 80 this year. He was taken to Westminster Hospital and placed in an intensive care unit.

## OMBUDSMAN

# Complaint over delay

A COMPLAINT that the Ombudsman has taken up to 15 months to report on complaints from MPs is to be investigated by the all-party Commons committee which covers his work.

The complaint was made by Mr Robin Maxwell-Davies (C, Tiverton), who will be giving evidence to the committee today after protesting about the delays in the Commons motion. The Ombudsmen, Mr Anthony Barrowclough, and his deputy, asked about the delay.





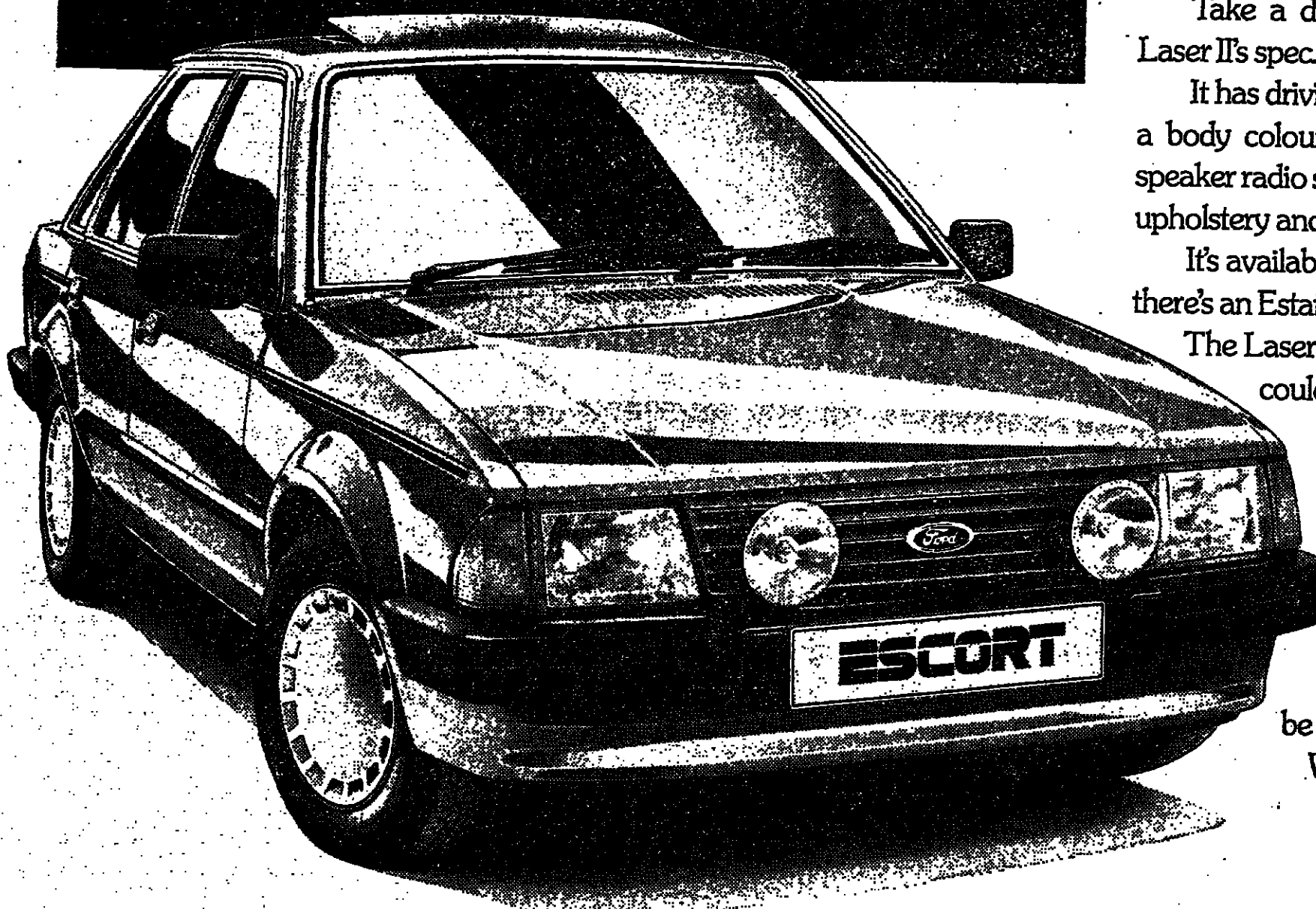






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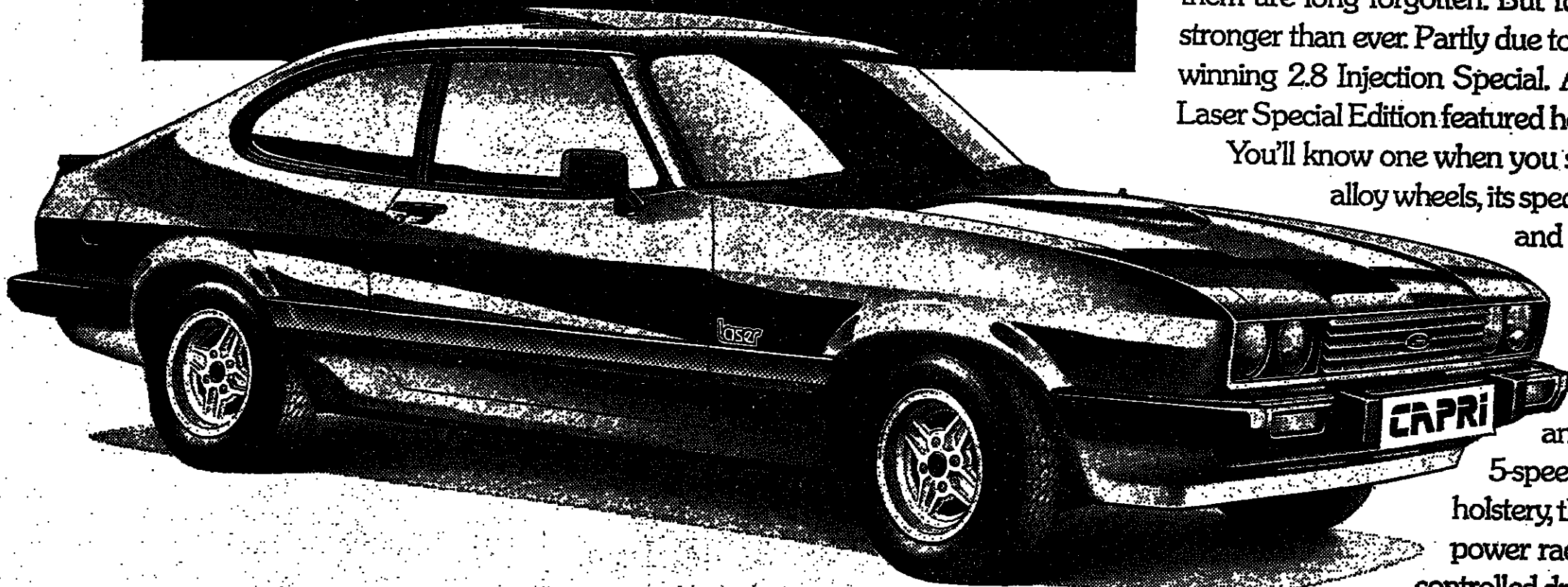
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Laser is a lot of car for your money.

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And if you order it now you could make a great deal into the bargain. That's true of many other Ford's today. So see your Ford dealer soon. The Capri may live forever. But deals on it won't.

## WE'RE EASY TO DEAL WITH.

\*Government fuel economy figures for Escort 1.6 diesel - mpg (litres/100 km). Constant 56 mph (90 kmh) 70.6 (4.0). Constant 75 mph (120 kmh) 48.7 (5.8). Simulated urban driving 51.4 (5.5).

†Ford computed figures.





**Demands that 'good boys who erred' should all be freed**

## Jews given life for West Bank terror campaign

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

Three members of a Jewish underground group were sentenced to life imprisonment and 12 others to terms ranging from four months to seven years, in the Jerusalem district court yesterday, after being convicted of waging a terrorist campaign against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.

The sentences on the 15 men, all residents of Jewish settlements in the West Bank or the Golan Heights, brought to an end one of the longest and most controversial trials in Israeli history, and the expected campaign for pardons and early release has already begun.

The chairman of the Likud Knesset faction, Mr Haim Kaufman, yesterday tabled a motion calling for all the underground members to be pardoned. The Likud leader and Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who has previously described the men as "good boys who erred," is to meet the Justice Minister soon to discuss pardons, it was announced last night.

Most Likud members believe that there is a consensus in Israel for an amnesty for the Jewish terrorists, especially since the controversial release of over 1,000 convicted Arab prisoners in May. Labour MPs say it would be a dangerous precedent for Parliament to make such demands. There are expected to be appeals to President Herzog.

The three life sentences were mandatory under Israeli law, but 11 of the other 12 defendants could have received 20 years for activity in a terrorist organisation, manslaughter, or grievous bodily harm. Such sentences are commonly handed down to Arabs convicted of those crimes. The state prosecutor is reported to

be considering appealing against some of the sentences. Journalists, policemen, and the defendants' supporters crowded into the Jerusalem courtroom as the sentences were read out, and there were loud cheers at the lighter ones. All the men are religious settlers who believe in the right of Jews to live in the occupied West Bank.

Mrs Gwela Cohen, of the rightwing Iehiva party, said: "The Government at this trial, it should have admitted it was guilty by allowing the Arabs to take the law into their own hands."

The leftwing MP, Mr Yossi Sarid, said that demands to free the underground members were demands to free terrorists, not "good boys."

Of the original 27 defendants in the case, 10 had been previously convicted and sentenced under plea bargaining arrangements, and two others are still awaiting trial.

Menahem Livni, the ring-leader of the terrorist group and one of the three men sentenced to life, said afterwards: "I have learned the difference between law and justice. It is not moral for the Government to abandon its sons to terror and murder and then throw them into prison when they defend themselves."

Shaul Nir, also sentenced to life, said, as police bundled him into a van waiting outside the court, "The Arabs are killing us, and we continue to go like lambs to the slaughter. We knew what we did was forbidden, but we had no choice."

The murder charges arose out of a machinegun and hand-grenade attack on the Islamic College in the West Bank town of Hebron, in May 1983. Three Palestinian students were killed, and over 30 injured.

## Jordan to launch new citizen army

Amman: Jordan will inaugurate a para-military People's Army next month—the latest Arab country to involve a majority of its citizens in defence.

Similar to the reserve forces in Iraq, Libya, and Syria, the People's Army will include women trained to use weapons and support regular troops in the field. Jordan, which has a 370-mile ceasefire line with Israel, enacted a People's Army Law in 1983, but shelved it because of lack of funds. The law envisaged a force of about 200,000 conscripts to back an estimated 73,000 regulars.

It has now been revived and endorsed by Parliament in its original form, but without projected strength figures.

Diplomats say, however, that most of Jordan's 2.5 million people can expect to be trained at some stage to use light weapons.

Men aged between 16 and 55

and women students in secondary schools and higher education are obliged to join the force, while other women between 16 and 45 can volunteer. The law gives no time limit for training.

Women volunteers already work in the police and security forces. Military officials have said that the People's Army will not be an alternative to compulsory national service for men, who will join reserve ranks after two years in the regular forces.

The People's Army Law says the force will assist regular forces "in the defence of Jordan, in maintaining its security, and in preserving its independence."

The Prime Minister, Zeid al-Rifai, said that women would be trained in schools and under female supervision, "in accordance with Arab and Islamic traditions."—Reuters.



Going down: Menahem Livni, sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment, is led away

## Shamir plans UN meeting with Russian counterpart and orders inquiry on leak

Tel Aviv: The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, yesterday announced plans to meet the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, in October, but said that no connection should be made with a reported deal for reopening diplomatic relations.

Mr Shamir told an army radio interviewer that arrangements to meet Mr Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly in New York were made before the weekend disclosure that the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors to France conferred secretly last week.

"There is no connection. The meeting was planned previously," Mr Shamir said. He declined to say what he expected to discuss with Mr Shevardnadze.

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"It is difficult to determine

the effect, but every leak of this sort causes damage," Mr Shamir said. The Cabinet was due to discuss relations with Moscow at its weekly meeting on Sunday, but postponed the debate, apparently fearing additional leaks would be damaging.

Successive governments have striven to restore relations. The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, has given the Canadian Jewish leader, Mr Edgar Bronfman, a frequent visitor to Moscow, a personal message for the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, calling for better relations.

Mr Shamir has also said that Israel hoped Mr Gorbachev would improve bilateral relations but reiterated Israel's insistence that for the Soviet Union to play a role in Middle East peace efforts, they should first of all, maintain normal, and, if possible, friendly relations with Israel.

Western diplomats in Moscow, meanwhile, said yesterday that the Soviet Union is anxious to be involved in the Middle East peace process and will continue contacts with Israel despite being annoyed about the recent publicity.

Diplomats, who monitor Kremlin attitudes towards the Middle East, said that the Soviet Union was clearly annoyed and embarrassed by the report of the two ambassadors' meeting in Paris. But Moscow's interest in having a say in any Middle East peace settlement was strong enough to override

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Gandhi to see Sikh leader

THE Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, will meet the Sikh political leader, Mr Harbans Singh, Longowal, today for talks on the situation in the Punjab, state-run All-India Radio said in New Delhi yesterday.

It will be the first time that Mr Gandhi has met Mr Longowal, President of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal.

The development was seen as a breakthrough in Mr Gandhi's attempt to end a three-year crisis in Punjab, where extremists are fighting for a separate Sikh state.

Oil accord

MOROCCO and the Australian company Broken Hill Proprietary yesterday signed the first agreement for oil exploration off the coast of the disputed Western Sahara. The accord, signed in Rabat, gives BHP rights to a 1,930-square-mile concession off the town of Dakhla, the Moroccan news agency MAP reported.—Reuters.

Iranian freed

IRAQ yesterday freed an 85-year-old Iranian prisoner to join his family in the US after his wife and son spotted him on American television and asked for his release. The Iraqi news agency INA reported. Mohammed Abdul-Hussain Afkari was captured by the Iraqi army with a group of Iranian soldiers at the beginning of the Gulf war.

Dutchman sought

A WARRANT has been issued for the return of a Dutchman suspected of arms smuggling who has taken refuge in the Netherlands embassy in Pretoria, it was reported yesterday. The South African Broadcasting Corporation said the warrant was issued for Mr Klaas De Jonge hours after he was handed to the embassy by South African police.—AP.

High honour

PATRIARCH Pimen, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, has been awarded a top decoration by the Communist authorities for his patriotic services, Russian news agency Tass announced yesterday. The 70-year-old patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia was awarded the Red Banner of Labour to mark his seventieth birthday.—Reuters.

Shooting inquiry

THE prosecutor in the Rome papal murder plot trial, Antonio Marini, arrived in Istanbul yesterday for the second time in 11 days. He said that he would look into the possibility of meeting some Turks named by the convicted Turkish gunman, Mehmet Ali Agca, in his testimony on the 1981 shooting.—Reuters.

Seamen gaoled

THIRTEEN merchant seamen of a steamship, including the captain, have been imprisoned for smuggling drugs and currency trading. Izvestia reported in Moscow yesterday. A routine customs inspection in Novorossiysk turned up contraband aboard the steamship, Taraklia.—AP.

Robbers' ploy

TRAIN robbers in Austria and Italy are increasingly offering drugged drinks to unwary passengers, then robbing them when they fall into a deep sleep, the Basle state criminal police said yesterday.—AP.

Mayor banished

A COURT in Palermo found the former mayor of Palermo, Vito Ciancimino, guilty of having ties to the mafia and banished him from his native Sicily for four years.—AP.

Islamic talks

THE Shi'ite Muslim leader, Mr Nabih Berri, called in Beirut yesterday for the replacement of President Amin Gemayel's "regime," and said a new Islamic meeting will be held in Lebanon next month under Syrian sponsorship to end inter-Muslim feuds.—AP.

Warning lifted

THE State Department yesterday cancelled a warning against travel through Athens airport, issued one month ago after a Trans World Airlines jet was hijacked following take-off from Athens.—Reuters.

Going Hungary

MILLIONS of Hungarians yesterday watched a four-hour videotaped television broadcast of the Live Aid rock music show and pledged that money would be given to aid famine victims in Africa.—AP.

## Two million at risk in worst famine areas of Ethiopia

By Jonathan Steele

Two million people in Ethiopia's worst famine areas could be cut off from donated food unless the Common Market resumes shipments to the country, according to officials of Oxfam and Save the Children Fund.

The two agencies want to correct the impression that Ethiopia now has enough grain in its ports—or on the way—and that the real problem is transportation within the country.

While this is partly true, Mr Mark Bowden, SCF's deputy director for Africa, said yesterday, "the provinces of Wollo and Tigre still face a crisis of not having grain earmarked."

The US, which is one of the main food suppliers, earmarks all its grain for particular provinces. None is destined for Wollo and Tigre because of the controversy of the guerrilla war which affects both provinces.

In Wollo and Tigre are the Korem, Alamata and Makete camps, which feature in the original BBC television coverage that aroused the world's conscience last year.

Because of the apparent glut, the BBC recently announced that it would suspend future grain shipments to Ethiopia. But Oxfam and the SCF say that this means Wollo and Tigre will have no food within two months when the food now on the way runs out.

Up to now, the two agencies have resisted the idea of earmarking grain for particular provinces because such action amounts to telling governments what to do. They now feel that the two provinces will face a complete halt in supplies.

Reuters adds from Nairobi:

The Labour Party leader, Mr

Neil Kinnock, said yesterday that the foreign aid policies of the Prime Minister, Mr Thatcher, were immoral and unjust.

Mr Kinnock said on a flight from Addis Ababa to Nairobi that British development aid had fallen to 0.36 per cent of GNP from more than 0.6 per cent in 1979.

Mr Kinnock said that he had come to Tanzania to learn, to see the country's difficulties for himself and to meet the people. "They have a message that needs to be heard," he said.

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## Alert for Benazir

KARACHI: Pakistani authorities began tightening security yesterday for the return of Benazir Bhutto, exiled head of the banned Pakistani People's Party to attend her brother's funeral.

Two leading opposition politicians planning to attend the funeral of Shah Nawaz Bhutto, who has been dead in his hotel in southern France on Thursday, have been arrested. PPP members said.

A third was barred from entering Sind province, where Shah Nawaz, aged 27, is to be buried next week near the grave of his father, executed former prime minister, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Police in Larkana, home of the Bhutto family, said that extra forces were being deployed there and at the family graveyard outside the town. They refused to confirm or deny reports that they had also begun arresting PPP activists in the area.

PPP exiles in London announced that Benazir, aged 31, would return with Shah Nawaz's body for her first visit to Pakistan since she was sent abroad in January 1984, after 34 months under house arrest.—Reuters.

Deficit protest

PEKING: China yesterday joined a growing number of countries protesting against their rising trade deficits with Japan and called on Tokyo to remove obstacles to Chinese imports. Japan had a record \$2.93 billion trade surplus with China in the first half of this year after a surplus of \$1.26 billion for 1984.—Reuters.

## Rubbish row leaves Shanghai in a mess

PEKING: Shanghai is facing a crisis after neighbouring provinces refused to accept rubbish from China's largest city, the China Daily newspaper reported yesterday.

The paper said that the city of 12 million people was taking emergency measures to clear away the 8,000 tonnes of refuse which accumulates every day. The crisis has been made worse by the summer influx of watermelons. The paper said that 175,000 tonnes of the fruit would be sold in Shanghai this summer, leaving 60,000 tonnes of rind to be disposed of.

Shi Zhonguo, the director of the Shanghai Sanitation Administration, told Chinese reporters that an average of 3,000 tonnes of refuse a day was left on Shanghai's streets by garbage collectors, because of a shortage of collection trucks.

He said that the bureau's 30,000 staff had been mobilised to work 12 hours a day to

## Kabul 'kills its own men in air attack'

Islamabad: Afghan helicopters bombing rebel strongholds in the Panjshir valley killed 131 captured Communist officers who were about to be exchanged for guerrillas, the Peshawar-based Jamiat-Islami party said yesterday.

A spokesman quoted a letter from a rebel commander, Ahmad Shah Masoud, saying that the attack came on July 6, more than a week after his men agreed to swap the officers for gaolied rebels.

Jamiat's statement came only hours after Afghanistan said that it had wiped out one of the party's bases in the Panjshir on July 14 in what appeared to be a commando operation against heavy guerrilla attacks in the valley.

The official Bakhtar news agency also accused Jamiat rebels of torturing and killing captured soldiers, saving them even skinned some alive. The Jamiat spokesman rejected the report as government propaganda.

## Marcos 'ready for advice'

MANILA: President Ferdinand Marcos said yesterday that he was ready to listen to proposals from his opponents on how to save the country from a Communist takeover and economic collapse.

In his annual state of the nation address, Mr Marcos pledged that the Government will work with the opposition to ensure fair local and presidential elections.

Mr Marcos' opponents, who sat silently through most of his address to the National Assembly, had differing reactions. An assemblyman, Mr Luis Villafuerte, said he would take Mr Marcos up on the challenge and present a list of proposals. Another assemblyman, Mr Homobono Adaza, called Mr Marcos' whole speech "a fairy tale."

Mr Marcos told the assembly that he would welcome advice on proposals to repeal and rewrite the agreement that allows US use of military bases in the Philippines.

## Envoy is murdered

THE Spanish Ambassador to Zimbabwe was beaten to death here yesterday, and his partially-clothed body was found on a street in the suburb of Marlborough.

Jose Luis Blanco-Briones y de Cuellar, aged 50, was savagely bludgeoned about his head and shoulders, according to Zimbabwe's national news agency, Zimna. The ambassador's car was found a short distance away and had fake identification numbers attached.

No political reason is suspected, according to police, and also according to a statement released by the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

Mr Blanco-Briones had gone out for dinner with some visitors from Spain, his wife did not attend. It is not known what occurred during the evening.

A foreign affairs official is flying here from Madrid to investigate the circumstances of Mr Blanco-Briones' death. He had been ambassador since September 1981.

Police killed

TWELVE members of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) were killed in a military operation against the Ethiopian forces in March when 4,000 soldiers were reportedly killed and 2,500 captured.

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Sir. — I am worried about the future of "law and order" and "defence" in the United Kingdom. As Mr. Tebbit will doubtless explain to the judges and generals they are "getting themselves out of jobs". — Yours faithfully,  
N. J. Lake.  
Norwich.



**Reading**

**Green O'Connell**

**Why in**

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# EDUCATION GUARDIAN

## CAREERS

### Going into analysis

FOR GOOD and self-evident reasons careers advice and teaching is an educational growth area these days. Someone has to help young people to sort out the cat's cradle of courses, qualifications and career opportunities which may or may not be open to them. In the public sector this is done mostly by careers teachers and local authority careers officers. Though both are well-trained and have more access to pupils than formerly, there are necessary limitations to what they can do.

Though they spend a lot of time in schools, careers service officers have few opportunities to get to know their young clients as individuals. Up to a point the same is true of careers teachers who mostly work with groups, though they can now deploy sophisticated questionnaires and answer programmes like Careerwise (Knowledge Indices) to find out what youngsters think they would like to do. Neither can they dig beneath the surface.

Teachers, for example, see the pupils only in the school environment. Can they really distinguish between parent or teacher — influenced decisions and expectations and what the young person really wants? Can they check hidden talents which don't happen to be displayed in the courses on offer in their schools?

This is really the job of educational psychologists but it's usually only the "problem children" who are sent to them. All of which accounts for the fact that Careerwise, which was started by George Summerville in 1965, now employs nine consultants psychologists and handles 5,000 clients a year. Educational guidance (8-14 years) and career guidance (15-24 years) each cost £120. Surprisingly enough, perhaps, more than half of them come from public sector educational institutions.

Summerville sees their role as helping people of all ages (the firm is consulted by adults during various stages of their careers) to go in for some systematic self-assessment, take stock of their potential, futures and build up a realistic plan for themselves. "Someone has to get them to step off the escalator and see where it is going — and decide if that is where they want to go."

He effectively requires three kinds of information. What is the person really like? What range of training and education is open to him or her? What, even if it is, are employers going to be looking for? Each client completes a comprehensive personal data form to provide a basis for the searching analysis and discussion which will follow. Then they take a set of objective tests of interests and aptitudes. The Morrisby Differential Test Battery takes three hours, and provides a lot of information on a person's relative strengths, weaknesses and potential.

The consultation gives a youngster the chance to confide feelings, and aspirations while a parent or teacher keeps hidden from parents or teachers. They are sometimes surprised by what the tests have shown. They may be brighter than they thought, or on the other hand perhaps too much has been expected of them; this can be of particular relevance when it comes to choosing between A-levels and vocational courses like BTEC or even leaving school to take a job.

Different age groups require different advice. Children from 8-10 may, for a variety of reasons, be doing behind in important subjects. At 11-12 parents may have to consider a change of school (from private to public sector, or vice versa).

It is a sensitive decision to be made about CSE or GCE. After 15 it turns into career guidance: should an individual set his or her sights on university, polytechnic, HEC or FE college? What would be the most fitting courses to take at A level or in higher education?

As an example of the sensitivity of the system, George Summerville cites the case of a girl who, though good at English, French and Latin, was not sure what she wanted to do. In addition to other aptitudes she showed a strong capacity for diagrammatic reasoning: she was getting stale too. It was suggested she might take to oriental languages; she did, and got a First.

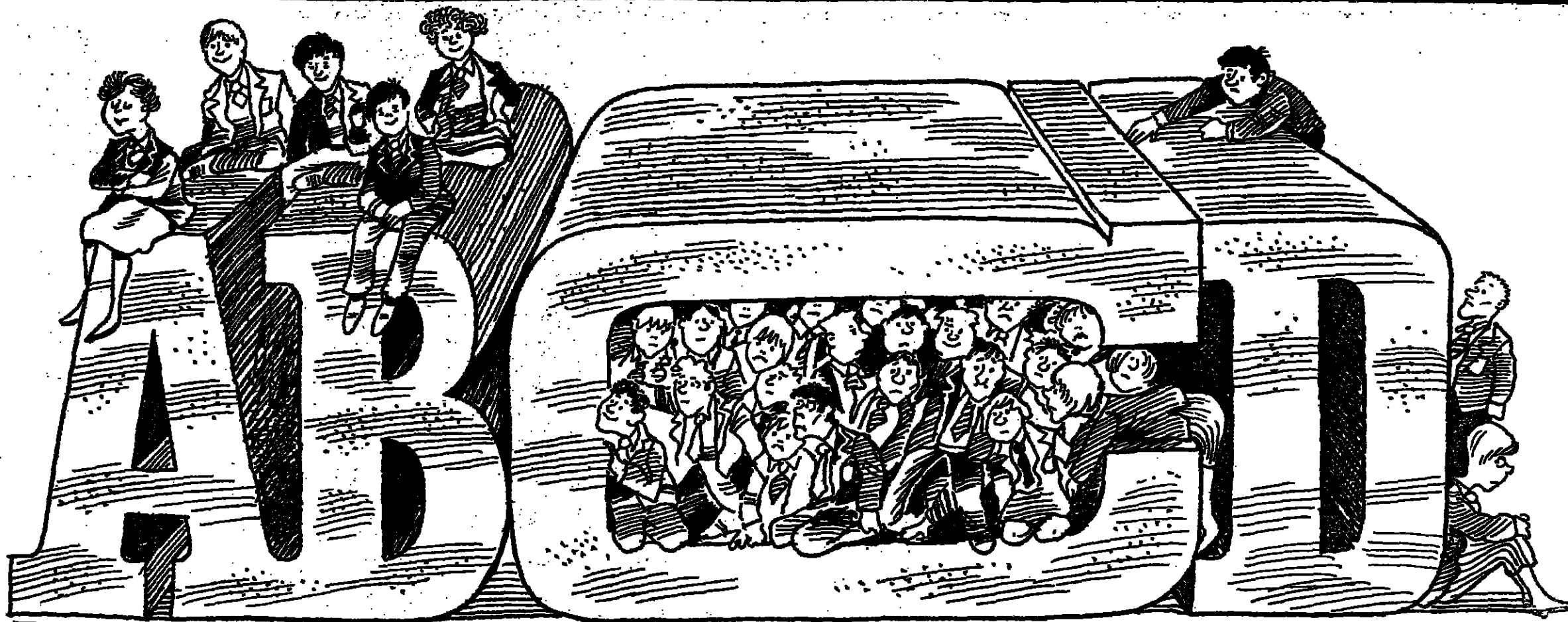
It is a full-time job for the firm's information officer and librarians to keep up with the changes in higher and further education. They access, store and circulate all the guides, prospectuses and articles which chart recent developments in the field.

Career Analysts, 90 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4BL.

Jack Cross

## MATHS GRADUATES

Your career prospects in Teaching are excellent! As a teacher you are the leader in charge, doing socially responsible and rewarding work. At Avery Hill College we could still offer you a place on the PGCE course in Secondary Mathematics for this September! We are the Faculty of Education & Community Studies of Thames Polytechnic and have a long-established and successful record of graduate training. Contact us NOW by phone or letter about our last few Mathematics vacancies: Registrar, Avery Hill College, Bexley Road, Erith, London SE8 2PQ. Tel. 01-850 0081.



Reading

Maureen O'Connor reports that admissions officers are worried about their ABC, not to mention their ENU.

## Why next year's students may not make the grade

UNIVERSITY and college admissions tutors are anxiously awaiting Sir Keith Joseph's decision — expected by the end of the month — on a new A-level grading system. If it goes ahead, the tutors will have to take its implications into account by the time they make their first conditional offers to aspiring undergraduates next term. Caution may dictate that next year's conditional offers, which at universities at least, have hinged for several years on the crucial grade C, may be raised to grade B.

The new grading system, proposed by the Schools Examination Council, will replace the existing system of grades A to E, plus a level equivalent, with a similar five-point system, plus an N grade for a narrow failure and the same U grade for an unclassified result. The radical difference will be in how the new grades are arrived at and, crucially, what proportion of candidates will end up with a C.

Public disquiet with the existing system reached a peak last summer with an analysis in Education Guardian which

pointed out that the difference between a low B grade and a high D grade can be as little as three marks — well within the margin of error for examination marking. This is because the C grade, far from being the "average" grade achieved by the largest number of students, has always been the narrowest, generally obtained by only about 10 per cent of candidates.

The examination boards were quick to point out that the new system was a rigidly "norm-referenced" statistical procedure in which strict percentages of candidates are allocated grades, regardless of the difficulty of differentiation between candidates whose marks are very close to each other.

They had already looked carefully at border-line cases, they claimed, and grades were set according to the standards reached, in comparison with other boards, other years and, as far as possible, other subjects. Particularly important at A-level where the overall standard of entry for some minority subjects, particu-

larly languages and sciences, is often much higher than in some more accessible subjects, making a purely statistical allocation of grades highly unfair.

Not everyone is happy with the proposed changes. Miss Christine Hunter, secretary to the Oxford Delegacy for Local Examinations, says that it is critical for the boards to be able to maintain the right to look closely at borderline cases. "However the grades are fixed, there is still a need for a borderline procedure," she said. The Oxford board is also concerned that the time-scale for implementation of the new system, as proposed by the SEC, is too short.

Admissions tutors, the examiners' think, may not have sufficient time to adjust to the new system in making their conditional offers this coming autumn. The schools too have some reservations. Welcoming the new proposals in principle, the Secondary Heads' Association says that a firm move away from a statistical allocation of grades to one based on the actual marks attained can only be to the good. "There has

been great unhappiness about the gradient between grades B and D, the most crucial point in our whole public examination system," said Michael Duffy, chairman of SHA's education committee.

But SHA has two worries. The first is that the new N grade, which will replace the O level equivalent, should not be regarded as a failure. With O level about to be phased out, Mr Duffy thinks that perhaps the O grade might be retained until a firm link can be made between A level grades and the new GCSE exam for 16-year-olds.

The second worry is that university admissions tutors, faced with the prospect of a much larger number of candidates achieving grade Cs, will make far more than three B conditional offers next year. "Of course they will not fill all their places with three B candidates, but they will have to find some way of distinguishing between the merits of candidates with the same A level grades. In the long run of course the schools would enable some thought being given by higher educa-

tion to finding better ways of distinguishing between applicants rather than just relying on A level points," Mr Duffy said.

Most admissions tutors welcomed a survey conducted jointly by UCCA and the Standing Conference on University Admissions. But some are understandably worried that the way of refining their response to applications in the autumn. "The number of places available in the universities is not going to change," said Dr Clive Wake, of SCUA. "We have proposed that the SEC makes the statistical material available so that existing grades can be compared with the projected results of the new system."

"Individual admissions officers are going to have to find ways of refining their response to applications. They will have to look harder at other factors, and the interview may become more important. This is not necessarily a bad thing, but it does put an enormous burden on admissions officers and

staff. In the short term it may be that they make more offers at B grade, leaving themselves the option of a rethink about other applicants when the results come out in the summer of 1986. One thing they are not going to do is exceed their quotas because of the financial penalties which now exist."

In the long term, though, it is unlikely that the new grading system will offer a permanent solution to the A level problem. The exam boards themselves certainly believe that the move to criterion-referencing at 16 plus for the new GCSE — with fixed standards for each grade — will eventually be extended to A level as well.

The proposed grading change is, they think, merely tinkering with a system which remains essentially subjective and can be as precise as admissions tutors, higher education applicants, and their parents would like to believe. As one exam board official put it: "Both the old and the new grading systems imply a degree of discretion which simply does not exist."

Last week Owen Temple explained why he was giving up teaching. Today Anne Jarvis tells why she will be staying on at her junior school in Brent

## The indignant alliance

WHILE I sympathise with Owen Temple and share his indignation at the Government policy is doing to the education service in England and Wales, I do not share his pessimistic view of the future.

I have been involved in industrial action which has tested my loyalties to my profession, to children, parents and colleagues as well as to the union of which I have long been an active member.

Like him, I could step aside from the fray, as my contribution to the family income is no longer an essential one. Indeed, it is tempting to see younger colleagues move out into more lucrative, if less satisfying work, and older colleagues appear revitalised by retirement.

But perhaps it is enough that a few should demonstrate that we are not actually trapped on our treadmill, so that the rest of us can concentrate on winning the battle, which can be won, not just for a proper provision of resources for education but for education to be properly valued.

This is where my experience of the struggles of the past term leads me to hope. In our area we have used the period of extended strike action to try to explain our reasons for this uncharacteristically militant behaviour to parents, politicians and public, and to ask for their understanding and support.

While the call to strike was triggered by the shabby treatment meted out to us on pay, the underlying resentment at the long term neglect of education by successive governments was the source of the strength of our response.

There is something peculiarly powerful about a sense of righteous indignation, a gain in strength from official rebuffs and individual self-concern. It penetrates the walls of ignorance and inertia, and its dangerous vibrations reach even the most deep-rooted of prejudices. Most powerful of all, it stirs others concerned to think how they can join in and add their weight to the cause in hand.

Mrs Thatcher should beware. For she and Sir Keith have unwittingly forged a truly dangerous alliance, in the fires of moral indignation, as all over the country groups of parents and teachers get together to work jointly for their area of mutual concern, the children.

All parents must have experienced that gut-reaction, when their child is threat-

ened by illness or adversity. Teachers feel it, too, for the children in their immediate care. Because, in spite of the apparent contradictions in our actions, we are doing this because we care — not about one child, but about all our children. We know that if we do not protest now, in the strongest terms possible, we are condemning ourselves to the shame of having participated in the systematic starvation of our schools, our children and our country's intellectual future.

Compared with this, insult and innuendo, carping and criticism, and attempts to turn minor differences of opinion into major division can be borne and overcome philosophically, if not cheerfully. For now, parents and teachers are laying plans for a lot of action.

We need to improve our education service, and to see it adequately resourced in material and human terms. In doing this, they are winning one battle with every move they make as they reawake a public interest in education. When politicians see votes in educational issues they begin to move, or the wise ones do. It is time they did so, for their own sakes as well as for the sadly tarnished conditions of our education service.

Excellence, Sir Keith, comes with independence and freedom of funding; and education might be our road to recovery not our ruin, as your pathetic prophecies would have us believe.

Teachers and parents know this and in the real world there is real hope.

POST-SCRIPT: In a Gallup poll taken between July 10, and 15, and commissioned by the Daily Telegraph, people were asked "Do you think the teachers should or should not get the pay increase they are asking for?" 56 per cent said "Should", 32 per cent said "Should not", and 12 per cent said "Don't know".



The scientific approach, favoured by the Government — but where is the evidence?

J. R. Shackleton looks at the Government's green paper on higher education and finds it very wet

## A Tory world turned upside-down

sory Board. How paradoxical it is that a Government professing market liberalism should be presiding over detailed planning of a significant sector of the economy on a scale unprecedented since the Second World War.

This is no idle analogy, for the DES version of GOSPLAN displays the familiar failings of central planners everywhere: a reliance on crude indicators of output, an increasing emphasis on performance norms irrespective of local conditions, a belief that planners know better than the market — which in this context means the preferences of both students and employers.

Take for instance the claim, which plays a central role in the Green Paper, that we are producing insufficient scientists, engineers, technicians and other vocationally orientated personnel. This belief is the basis for the attempt to direct resources away from areas such as the arts, humanities and social sciences.

No real evidence is adduced to support it; we are simply reminded that "our (more successful) competitors" produce more vocationally orientated people, that we do it is assumed that the direction of causation is self-evident. Economists are accustomed to arguing that, if there are shortages of a commodity then, if markets are allowed to operate freely, this will be reflected by a rise in its price. If labour possessing these skills is genuinely scarce, employers will be bidding wages up.

Of this there is no sign, and so the Green Paper is obliged to castigate employers (who ought to know their own business) for not providing "clear signals" of their needs. Students, although perhaps less culpable, are said to be misinformed about the real prospects of jobs, or are

forced to drop mathematics and science subjects against their will after the age of 16. Again little evidence is adduced to support this view; studies suggest, in fact, that school students are both reasonably well-informed and able to make decisions for themselves.

Perhaps a more fundamental problem arises from the Government's view of higher education's role in the economy. Because it is largely State-funded, it is seen as essentially a drain on the "productive" parts of the economy, a "cost" to society. In this, incidentally, there is again a curious resemblance to Soviet planning conventions.

Yet in a more market-orientated perspective, higher education could be seen as an "industry" producing output which is every bit as valuable — and in principle as saleable — as the output of the manufacturing sector. Indeed it is one of the few industries where Britain might be expected to have a comparative advantage.

In spite of worries we might have about the distributional consequences of privatisation, an economy where the State stood completely outside higher education would not be a society where no universities and colleges existed. Consumers would demand, and the market would supply, a substantial higher education sector. At one level we could conceive of education simply as a consumption good, like going to the theatre or engaging in sport. The true consumption demand for higher education has never been adequately gauged in this country because the system is designed for State-funded 18-21 year-olds. My own view is that there is a considerable suppressed demand for higher education — although not necessarily of a traditional kind — which a more liber-

alised market could provide. In the United States millions of students of all ages and backgrounds are engaged in academic, general interest or even hobbyist programmes in universities and colleges. Such programmes are largely self-financing, as the consumers themselves are consciously designed to attract students.

Courses are structured to fit in with employment, family responsibilities and lifestyles to an extent which is undreamt of here. Given a higher education system free to innovate and seek such markets, private funding and choice as to modes of study, well be amazed at the consequences.

By contrast the Government, with its focus on education as an investment, concentrates resources overwhelmingly on young people, because of their dependent economic status, are denied a free freedom of choice as to modes of study, levels of attainment and pace of progress.

Although much of the demand for education is a demand for an investment good, the Green Paper takes a very narrow view about the nature of this investment. Implicitly in its emphasis on science, technology and other hard disciplines is a belief that formal education should inculcate specific skills which can be applied directly in the work context. This may be what employers say they want, but the evidence is that what they seek in practice are more general attitudes and aptitudes which can equally well be demonstrated in more academic disciplines.

Those familiar with the literature on the economics of education will be aware that recent theoretical developments stress the role of formal education systems in helping to provide a "screening" mechanism, helping em-

ployers to select candidates for on-the-job training which is what creates productive employees.

Too narrow a focus, particularly in these days of rapid technical change, may in fact be counterproductive. It may, for instance, tend to deter women from acquiring the qualifications which would enable them to play a fuller role in the economy.

Readers may be aware that the Green Paper has made a significant departure from the Robbins principle in its statement that higher education entrants should not only be able to benefit from further study, but that the benefits must exceed the costs. Since students are not forced to go to universities or polytechnics, we must assume they choose to do so because they anticipate that the private benefits exceed the private costs.

What must be being asked for, then, is some form of social cost-benefit calculus. Two things to note here: first, that this uneasily with the Government's virtual abandonment of cost-benefit analysis elsewhere in the public sector, and its reassertion of market principles; second, that no criteria are specified for making decisions of this kind. It is only too likely that in practice yet more irrelevant considerations will be dragged into play to determine who shall, and who shall not, obtain access to higher education.

This is all the more likely when we realise that decisions will be made by academics with no particular economic expertise. This is a more general point. Following the Jarvis report, the Government is to place greater emphasis on effective management in higher education, with its concomitant authority structures and lines of command.

This may sound very impressive, but again we should think what it means in practice. I suspect it will largely mean that the superannuated primed-up academics who fill management positions in our institutions of higher education will have carte blanche to affect a macho style of management which has long since been abandoned at the sharp end of industry and commerce.

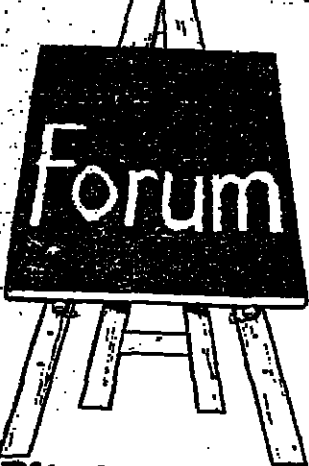
Those who see in the Green Paper a greater economic realism and a hope for a more efficient higher education system are likely to be disappointed. The document is neither Arthur nor Marjorie; it rejects some of the attractive features of the British system — its collegiality and liberal attitudes — while substituting a centralised control and an ill thought-out attempt at relevance which seems likely to compound the system's problems. I am surprised Thatcherites can stomach it.

J. R. Shackleton lectures in economics at the Polytechnic of Central London.









## Forum

### Bit of a doddle on holiday

THE TEACHERS' pay dispute is about to go into cold storage for the summer holiday. It is perhaps an appropriate time to mention a factor that is central to teachers' (and lecturers') pay and conditions, but is agreed to be taboo by both sides. What value should be ascribed to long holidays? Paid holidays are a right, not a privilege, but they can also be a bit of a doddle.

I am not close enough to the professions to suggest how this time might be valued. It just seems that members of the professions might get a more sympathetic hearing if they were to suggest ways in which they could be of service to the community during the periods when the schools and colleges are closed. Or perhaps if they were to explicitly recognise the value of their holidays.

Chasfield Road, London SW

## You can see the board — in rows

IT WAS my son, now coming to the end of his first year at a comprehensive, who made me stop and think. He called in to my junior school on his way home and saw I had moved the tables into formal rows for the end-of-year examinations. "We have our desks like this," he said. "It's great. You can see the board without twisting round all the time."

Intrigued, at the end of the exams I held a secret ballot to see what my class of 28 thought. The result was a 24 to 4 vote to keep the tables separated. They have to go back into sets, of course; accepted thinking and educational circles is that group seating is best, isn't it?

But it has made me think. Children do work in groups for some subjects but far more often are in pairs or alone. It is also difficult, if not frequently impossible, to find the requisite number of compatible personalities to form a class of groups containing four to six children.

How often do we hear the despairing cry of those children who do not enjoy working: "We've got to have William on our table! He keeps annoying everyone!"

I preferred having all the class facing me. It was much easier to spot the child who was having difficulty with a particular problem, the child who was about to flick a rubber across the room, and to smile with the one who was enjoying the task of the moment.

None of these things is impossible with group seating but with so many backs and sides always presented wherever the teacher stands, it requires a lot of restless prowling (moving meaningfully around the class) to achieve the same result. Return to formal rows? It deserves a thought. And the tables are easily pushed together when group work is in progress.

Wainstalls, Halifax

## Disturbing response from a first class hothouse

I HOPE I am not alone among the Guardian's academic readers in being disturbed by Cambridge don Dr C. E. Goodhart's response (July 16) to the interesting conclusions of Delton and Bee about discrepancies in the sizes of different universities' honours groups. Dr Goodhart's self-congratulatory letter provides pointers to an apparently frustratingly insensitive wastefulness within the Cambridge system.

Broadly speaking, what Dr Goodhart wants us to believe is that Cambridge Science departments seldom admit any young person showing signs of less than what Cambridge takes to be first-class potential; and that those Cambridge departments congratulate themselves on their amazing ability to labour so many first-class school-leavers into other-than-first-class university degree holders. How very very sorry for both Dr Goodhart and his students.

Another equally damaging revelation is the value apparently placed by certain Cambridge science departments on the demonstration by the aspirant school-leaver of high levels of achievement, in A and S level examinations, in order to qualify for university admission.

The implicit adulation here of the crammer and the forced hot-house bloom which normally only be provided by the most expensive and selective school education seems totally misplaced and unhealthy to this humble university servant.

There is surely very little merit for a university teacher, higher education only to the exotically precocious, or those who can prove outstanding ability by the time of the school-leaving examination.

One clear problem for the conscientious British university teacher must surely be to

recognise that youthful talent for higher education may well need to be identified by signs other than those revealed in A and S level marks. It is not, surely, exaggeration to say that teachers at most of Britain's universities have to work with bright young people who come under-prepare and uncertain to universities, given the present levels of morale prevailing in, and the staffing and equipment resources available to, the majority of Britain's secondary schools. (I do include all the nations in Britain.) It is our great task, and privilege, to make sure that at the end of the three or

four years of university education the enthusiasm and ambition for self-fulfilment of those who have not necessarily the advantage of expensive private education can be crowned by an honours degree in whatever class.

With Dr Goodhart as our spokesman it is surely little wonder that university teachers seem to enjoy so little respect among the community; and that universities find it so difficult to extract money from the average taxpayer.

J C P Biddy  
A K Davidson Hall,  
University of Stirling.

PLAYS, orchestras, Saturday morning games, visits to the countryside and other countries, are all part of the educational curriculum at Ecclesfield School and other schools. All are at risk due to the lack of sensitivity displayed by central government negotiations. The teachers' action, I submit, could be settled, yes, by a percentage increase, but just as likely by improving the "value" placed on the vital profession. All other professions and work rely on the knowledge, skills and techniques provided, at some time, by a teacher's dedication.

Above all, there is the need for sensitive, flexible, adaptable relationships between teacher and pupil. There is no other job with the privileges we have, and usually we are proud to be members of our profession. This is in spite of the fact that we are both staff and parents, the endless marking, reporting, developing curricula, liaising with people in other agencies who, in their work, benefit from a one-to-one relationship rather than groups of 25+. We are attempting to modify our curriculum with few available resources, little in-service training and staff cut-backs.

Most acts of vandalism, attacks on people, disruption,

occur outside school, partly because we don't allow it, but for many pupils the stable place in their lives is school and the relationship between staff and pupils is the only reliable adult relationship known. Teachers act as support, usually unofficially, sometimes officially, at times of stress. All this is in addition to teaching.

All this stability and learning is placed at risk by the current dispute.

The dispute is not about money alone, our society tends to offer the pursuit of status and wealth as the main aim of life to the detriment of the spiritual, moral and spiritual.

Helping pupils to solve problems, find interests, widen their horizons is our joint community responsibility.

Lasting damage will be done, not just to the present generation but future ones also, if this unnecessary dispute is not ended by negotiation. The teachers in your schools need the community's approval to enable them to share with your children our cultural heritage and to develop a new curriculum, teaching the skills successfully which will be needed in the 1990s and 21st century.

David B. Sanders, Headmaster,  
Ecclesfield School, Sheffield.

## Nigerian confusion

I READ Jamie Dettmer's article in the Guardian (July 16) with alarm since it is based around an unsubstantiated premise. There is no decision yet taken by the Nigerian Government to stop scholarships, grants, and foreign exchange clearance of private funds for undergraduate Nigerians abroad.

True, rumours to this effect have been circulating — but rumours to every effect regularly circulate about Nigeria and it is always best to wait for definite pronouncements.

I am quoted as saying that the Nigerian High Commission "just did not care about the debts," whereas what I tried to convey to Mr Dettmer was the difficulty which it sometimes has in getting a clear picture of what is happening back home.

Everyone who attended the UKCOSA/Africa Centre meeting of British educational officials and High Commission representatives many months ago, in fact left with an impression of the Nigerians in London taking the problems of their students in this country very seriously indeed, though uncertain as to when funds would come through for those in difficulties.

Any remarks, true or not, attributed to me were said in my capacity as chairman of the UKCOSA Welfare Policy Subcommittee and as former Director-General of the African Education Council of the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

Dr Alastair Niven,  
The Association of Commonwealth Universities.

Jamie Dettmer comments: The decision by the Nigerian Government to stop foreign exchange clearance of private funds for undergraduate Nigerians abroad has been announced in Lagos. The decision was taken by a series of inter-ministerial committee meetings, the committee having been set up by the Nigerian Government. The decision was confirmed to me by the Education Attache at the Nigerian Embassy.

## CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

Falmouth School of Art  
Woodlane  
Falmouth TR11 4RA  
Cornwall  
Tel: (0326) 313289

Applications are invited for the following part time posts to commence in September, 1985.

### B.A. HONOURS DEGREE COURSE IN FINE ART

- (Lect I £12.70 p.h., under review)
- (A) 2 posts—Fine Art—each of 5 hours per week. Lect I.
  - (B) 1 post—Painting—5 hours per week. Lect I.
  - (C) 1 post—Photography/Film—12 hours per week. Lect I.
  - (D) 1 post—Sculpture—5 hours per week. Lect I.
  - (E) 1 post—Printmaking—5 hours per week. Lect I (1 term only).
  - (F) 1 post—History of Art—9 hours per week. Lect I.

### FOUNDATION/BTEC STUDIES

- (Lect III £11.12 p.h., under review)
- (A) 1 post—Fashion—37.5 hours over 36 weeks. Lect III.
  - (B) 1 post—Ceramics—41.5 hours over 36 weeks. Lect III.

Applicants may apply for one or more posts, stating clearly for which post(s) they are applying. A separate application form will be required for each post. It is expected that interviews for the Degree Course posts A to E will be held in London in early August. The interviews for the post in Art History and for Foundation/BTEC posts will be held in Falmouth in early August. Application forms and job descriptions are available from the above address. SAE please. Closing date: August 2nd, 1985.

## Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities employer  
COUNTY YOUTH OFFICER  
Salary: Southbury Headteacher Group 10  
£16,824 — £18,141 p.a.

Applications are invited for a new post of County Youth Officer, to be responsible for the professional leadership and general direction of the youth service in Lancashire. Requirements are substantial youth service experience, including proven management ability and leadership qualities at a senior level and recognised youth service qualifications.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston PR1 8RJ. Telephone: Preston (0772) 263587, to whom they should be returned quoting Ref: C02191/P.J. Closing date: 7th August, 1985.

## College of St. Mark & St. John

Required for September 1985 (or soon after)  
LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER in Design

To join a thriving and developing Design and Technology Department. The successful candidate will be primarily concerned with the teaching of 3D Product Design to high standard students on both full-time and community/recreationally directed degree courses.

The appointment is for two years in the first instance. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Deputy Principal (P&T), College of St. Mark and St. John, Chichester Road, Plymouth PL6 6BT. Tel: Plymouth 77168 ext. 228. Closing date 5th August.

TEACHING APPOINTMENT IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
Applications are invited for the above post from suitably qualified candidates with appropriate industrial or research experience. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in mechanical engineering design, and duties will include the teaching of courses in both E.E. and B.Tech. degree programmes.

Participation by the appointee in existing research activities which include energy studies, engineering materials, control systems and computer-aided design is encouraged. The appointment will be for the period October 1, 1985 — June 30, 1986. The salary will depend on the qualifications and experience of the appointee and will be within the range £5,000—£11,250 for the nine-month period. The closing date for receipt of applications is AUGUST 21, 1985. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar.

## CITY OF SALFORD

### SALFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with honours degree appropriate professional qualifications for the following posts to be offered from 1 September, 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should have relevant professional/industrial/commercial experience, preferably with appropriate teaching experience in Further/Higher Education.

### HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF PERFORMING ARTS AND MEDIA STUDIES (Grade V)

to replace the retiring Head of the previously designated Department of Humanities.

### DEPARTMENT OF ART AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

#### LECTURER VI IN 3D DESIGN (Exhibition and Shopfitting)

to teach these subjects on the Higher National Diploma Course.

#### LECTURER VII IN 3D DESIGN (Wood, Metal, Plastics)

to be responsible for BTEC General Art and Design Course.

### DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

#### TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN BUSINESS POLICY

to teach on courses up to HND/HNC level. (Replacing a seconded staff member).

#### TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN MARKETING MANAGEMENT

to teach marketing subjects for Institute of Marketing, HND/HNC and professional business courses.

### DEPARTMENT OF PERFORMING ARTS AND MEDIA STUDIES

#### TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN RECORDING TECHNIQUES

with experience in music recording to contribute to National Diploma course in Music Recording Technology.

### DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

#### TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTING

to teach Mathematics to Science and Engineering students with a contribution to elementary computer programming. (Replacing a seconded staff member). Salary in accordance with Burnham FE scales (under review) with starting salary dependent on qualifications and previous experience. Temporary appointments will be for a period of not more than one academic year. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, Salford College of Technology, Frederick Road, Salford M6 6PU. Tel: 01753 6541 (footnote see page 15) to whom completed forms should be returned without delay.

## ESRC MICROCOMPUTER STUDY

The Council's Industry and Employment Committee wishes to commission a review of current Social Science research on the process of the design, production and marketing of microcomputers, together with recommendations for future research. The work must be completed by 30 September 1985. The Council has set aside £1,000 for this study plus any necessary travel, subsistence and other costs. Further details available from: Jane Garland, Industry and Employment Committee Secretariat, ESRC, 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD. 01-353 5252, Ext. 225, to whom brief proposals should be submitted by 8 August 1985.

## ESRC

A leading London Tutorial College requires part-time tutors for the following subjects from next September:

- History of Art
- Chemistry
- Computer Science
- Accounts
- + "O" level
- English
- Mathematics

Letters of application and C.V.s should be sent to: The Principal, Lansdowne Tutors, 9 Palace Gate, London W6 5LS.

## LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

### RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

£5,173—£5,664  
Applications are invited from suitably qualified applicants for the following research assistantships. The posts are for a three year period. Registration for a research degree will be possible in most cases.

Applicants should contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, L3 5UX. Tel: 051-207 3581 ext. 2519 for further particulars and an application form. The closing date is 31st July, 1985.

Art & Design Faculty  
Fashion & Textiles

Construction Faculty  
Urban Conservation

Engineering Faculty  
Mechanical & Production Engineering

Mechanical, & Production Engineering/Mathematics, Statistics & Computing

Mathematics, Statistics & Computing

Science Faculty  
Pharmacy

Chemistry

Chemistry

Pharmacy

Business and Management Studies Faculty  
Business Studies

Education and Community Studies Faculty  
Psychology

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

## Inner London Education Authority

### Director of Research and Statistics Branch

Salary £23,736 to £25,608 inclusive of London Weighting (salary range under review)

Following the appointment of Dr. Peter Mortimore as Assistant Education Officer (Secondary Education), the Authority invites applications for appointment as Director of R&S Branch. The Director will manage a Branch of about 45 professional and administrative staff, with two main sections dealing with statistical/data processing and research. The Branch is currently involved in a number of major research studies and it occupies a key position in monitoring and evaluating developments across the whole range of educational provision in Inner London. Candidates should be well qualified academically and have wide experience and a thorough knowledge of the education system. Experience in running educational research programmes and in statistical work is essential. The efficient management of a multi-disciplinary staff will be required. Suitable for job share.

Application forms and further details are available from Personnel Services Division (E/Estab 18), Room 368, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE. Closing date for the return of completed applications is 13 August 1985. IEA is an EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

## BARNFIELD COLLEGE

SCHOOL OF SECRETARIAL AND OFFICE STUDIES  
LECTURER GRADE I IN LAW (commencing September 1985)

Applications are invited for the above post. The ability to offer Accounts and/or Basic Calculations would be an advantage. Further details and application forms are available from the Chief Administrative Officer. Completed application forms should be returned to The Principal by Tuesday, 6th August, 1985.

TUESDAYS IN THE GUARDIAN

Barnfield College

## Lecturers and above

Egypt US\$51,800 tax free

Our client, a US based international company, is recruiting for its educational consulting project in Egypt.

A new, growing academic institution is first building a reputation for academic excellence and achievement.

They now require Lecturers to add their experience and contribute to the growth in stature of the institution.

They particularly need Lecturers for teaching posts and curriculum development in the following subjects:

- Aeronautical Engineering
- Computer Engineering (Electronics)
- Computer Science
- Mathematics
- Mechanical Engineering
- English as a Foreign Language

Unaccompanied status contracts are offered to candidates in the age range 28-35 years with approximately 5 years academic experience and a minimum of a Masters degree. Prior overseas experience and a PhD are preferred.

The excellent benefits include 4 weeks vacation, airfares to and from Egypt, furnished accommodation, full medical, transportation to and from work. The project is based in the affluent suburb of Heliopolis in Cairo.

Please send a detailed CV, quoting references 99B/785 to John Faith, Austin Knight Selection, 20 Soho Square, London W1A 1DS, England.

## Austin Knight Selection

## LECTURER

### DEFENCE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

The Defence School of Languages at Beaconsfield, Bucks is a tri-service language training unit which provides courses for specific instructional purposes in Russian, Arabic, English (and for foreign personnel) German.

You will conduct formal language instruction of foreign military students; lead or assist in the development of syllabi for English for specific purposes (ESP) courses; evaluate and mark students' work; write reports and prepare teaching material; organise and conduct visits to demonstrations and places of relevance to the students; attend in-service training courses and, when appointed course officer, timetable and organise a course.

You must have a qualification in teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) or ESP and should preferably have at least 3 years' recent experience in the field of EFL or ESP A degree or equivalent.

preferably in English, Linguistics or foreign languages, or a Teacher's Certificate, with either English or a foreign language as the main subject is desirable.

SALARY: As Lecturer Grade II £9095-£14,420 (Burnham scale, including a pensionable allowance of 17% of salary for the longer working year). Starting salary is within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 22 August 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G/6606.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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Posts Overseas

Syria

Three teachers of English, English Language Institute, Damascus

Duties: teaching English as a Foreign Language for 21 contact hours per week at all levels from false beginners to post PCE level. Assisting with placement testing, registration, materials production. Qualifications: single or married teaching couples. Age range 25-40. Scale 1 posts: degree plus RSA preparatory certificate with 1 year's TEFL experience. Scale 2 posts: RSA Dip. TEFL plus two years' TEFL experience. Scale 3 posts: degree or Cert. Ed. plus RSA Dip. TEFL and two years' experience or PCE TEFL and at least one year's TEFL experience. Salary: scale 1: \$6,075-\$6,250-\$6,500 scale 2: \$6,750-\$7,000-\$7,250 scale 3: \$7,500-\$7,750-\$8,000. Benefits: all salaries tax free. Tourist class airfares at beginning and end of contract. Baggage allowance up to \$300 on outward journey and \$300 on return journey. Accommodation subsidy of \$2,750 a year. Initial grant of \$200. Grant of \$150 towards UK medical insurance. \$350 per annum towards voluntary contributions to superannuation/national insurance. Contract: two years with the British Council from 15 September or as soon as possible thereafter, renewable by mutual consent. Closing date for applications: 16 August 1985. Reference: SS D 148-151G

Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KELT scheme is part of Britain's Aid programme to developing countries.

Sudan

Adviser in English Language Teaching, Sudan National Centre for Languages (SNCL), Khartoum

Duties: to work with colleagues in the design of the SNCL's courses for nominees for overseas training; to participate in the development of other ESP courses for local institutions; to assist in the continued development of the SNCL's one-year TEFL Diploma course for practising intermediate teachers of English; to participate in those components of the University of Khartoum's one-year postgraduate Diploma for secondary school teachers which are undertaken by the SNCL; to teach up to a maximum of eight hours per week. Special qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 30-45, should have first degree plus a one year postgraduate TEFL qualification and five years' English teaching experience including ESP, some teacher training and at least two years overseas. Familiarity with ESP materials and a knowledge of Arabic are desirable.

Burma

Post 1: Senior Lecturer in English, Department of English, University of Rangoon

Post 2: Senior Lecturer in English, Department of English, University of Mandalay

Duties: to advise and assist Heads of Department on planning the content and methodology of courses for English majors; to teach a major part of the MA courses; to contribute to teaching the English majors of the BA courses; to advise and assist the Heads of Department in deploying Burmese staff returning from training in the UK; to help plan and run in-house staff development courses; to collaborate with other British ELT Specialists in Burma to design and run in-service training seminars for teachers of English. Special qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 35-45, should have a first degree, a postgraduate teaching qualification and an MA in Applied Linguistics or TEFL. They should have five years' relevant overseas experience, including three at University level and desirably in teacher training in SE Asia. Salary: \$11,563-\$16,158 per annum. Overseas allowances: nil to \$2,827 depending on salary level and marital status. Closing date for applications: 14 August 1985. Reference: SS K 33-34G

General qualifications: for all of the above ODA funded posts candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background. Benefits: salary free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowances and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11 per cent of salary in lieu. Contracts: initially for two years with the British Council. Sudan and Burma posts tenable from September 1985.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.



Lancashire County Council

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ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER

(Further Education)

Salary Scale: PO.48-51: £15,042 — £16,065 p.a.

Applications are invited for appointment to this senior post which will be concerned mainly with external funding, marketing and related overall planning in the further education sector, including adult education and the youth and community service. Applicants are sought with the initiative and ability to contribute positively in these important areas of development in further education. Experience in teaching and management, preferably in further education and a business background are desirable, together with good qualifications. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston PR1 8PJ, telephone: Preston (0772) 263697 or 263695, to whom completed forms should be returned. Please quote Ref: CO.2181/P/J. Closing date: 9th August, 1985.

STATE OF QATAR TWO EXPERIENCED TEACHERS REQUIRED TO TEACH ENGLISH IN QATAR

The applicants will ideally be graduates with suitable TEFL qualifications, with a minimum of five years' experience. Conditions of service: Monthly salary 6,000 qrs. Monthly car allowance 600 qrs (qrs 5-2 to £). Bachelor accommodation with electricity and water provided. Free medical treatment. 60 days annual home leave. Free economy air travel. Initial contract two years renewable. Applications including a cv with recent photograph direct to Mr. Majid Jumean Walid, P.O. Box 920, Doha, Qatar.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM CENTRE FOR COMPUTING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

SENIOR POSTS IN NETWORK SERVICES

Applications are invited for two complementary Computer Officer posts in the centrally important area of local and wide area networks from graduates with experience of the development of network software and/or the operation of network services. Salary according to age, qualifications and experience will be on the Computer Officer scale £6,600 — (£12,150) — £14,925 plus superannuation. Further particulars from Dr. R. W. Bushaway, Senate Division, The Registry, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (3 copies) including full Curriculum Vitae — naming three referees should be sent by 16th August, 1985.

CITY OF LEEDS COLLEGE OF MUSIC Cookridge Street, Leeds LS2 8BH, Leeds 42069

SENIOR TUTOR IN HARMONY and RELATED THEORETICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for this post (commencing 1st September or as soon as possible thereafter) at Senior Lecturer grade. Salary: Senior Lecturer Grade (£11,775-£13,128 currently under review). Applicants must have wide teaching experience, preferably including Further Education, and an ability in administration. Applicants should write for application form and further details from The Director, City of Leeds College of Music, Cookridge Street, Leeds LS2 8BH. Closing date: 14 days after appearance of advertisement. Leeds is an equal opportunity employer.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT Biological Laboratory

Two Postdoctoral Research Fellows in Yeast Molecular Biology

Applications are invited for two Postdoctoral Research Fellowships (scale R1A1a) to be held from 1 October 1985, for three years. Post 1 (supervised by Dr. M. F. Tuite). The successful applicant will be involved in a project to isolate and characterise genes coding for the subunits of the protein synthesis inhibitor, factor off from Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Post 2 (supervised by Dr. M. F. Tuite and Dr. K. Galt). The successful applicant will be involved in a project to engineer cytoskeletal proteins of eukaryotic cells, with a view to defining the structural relationships. Both appointments are SERC funded and salary will commensurate at £7,500 (as presently being reviewed). We are looking for applicants who have a good knowledge of molecular biology techniques. Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7GA by 2 August 1985. Please quote ref. A2552G.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Two Research Assistants Computer-assisted learning for in-service training of Engineers

Applications are invited from engineering graduates (21 hours minimum) to complete the above posts, funded partly by the Department of Education and Science and industrial sponsors, for a period of two years. One post is for the development of learning packages in the field of Mass Transfer and Combustion, and the second post is for a similar development in the field of Fluid Statics. Close collaboration with the industrial sponsors will be maintained throughout the project, and initial training on the computer will be provided by a major computer manufacturer. Salary up to £2,950 on Research Grade 1A £2,920-£3,150 (under review). Applicants to write with complete curriculum vitae to Miss P. J. Rouse, Administrative Assistant, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

TEMPORARY LECTURER in the Department of Classics

Candidates should have a good honours degree in classics and the capacity to teach Latin and Greek language and literature and ancient history. Salary within the lower part of the scale £2,550-£4,925 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from Miss E. W. Powell, 505 0844, to whom applications (7 copies from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 12th August 1985, quoting reference number 1702A.

Engineering or Science graduates. £9,679+ IN YOUR FIRST YEAR.

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Education and Training Officers. To keep our men and women up-to-date with the rapidly advancing technology, we need graduate Education and Training Officers to teach science and technology. If you have not been taught how to communicate your skills, we'll teach you how.

What now? Either as an Engineer Officer or an Education and Training Officer, you'll be involved in a far wider range of activities and with more responsibility than you'd find in civilian life. Because it will be your job to keep ahead of the people you are managing or teaching.

Roehampton Institute

FULL-TIME & PART-TIME TECHNICAL APPOINTMENTS

The following permanent staff are required from 1st October, 1985 or earlier if possible. Applicants should indicate clearly for which post(s) they require details. All salaries include London Allowance. The first three posts are located at FROEBEL INSTITUTE COLLEGE, Roehampton Lane, SW15.

P/T — ART (GENERAL)

Competence with simple carpentry (eg: making stretchers/frames for painting) and related machine tools essential. Familiarity with technical processes in painting, sculpture, mosaic, ceramics, etc, an advantage. 35 hours per week for 39 weeks each year including holidays. Salary (Scale 12) £3,640 to £3,262 per annum.

P/T — ART (PROFESSIONAL STUDIES)

To assist in organisation of Professional Studies area. Knowledge of simple ceramics with basic skills in clay work. Rudimentary manipulative skills with classroom materials. Previous experience in academic environment an advantage. 17½ hours per week for 39 weeks each year including holidays. Salary (Scale 12) £3,640 to £3,262 per annum.

P/T — PAINTING/APPLIED CERAMICS

To provide technical support for students engaged in mural painting and applied ceramics. Art School training and knowledge of mural art techniques required. 21 hours per week for 39 weeks each year including holidays. Salary (Scale 3) £3,226 to £3,640 per annum.

FULL-TIME — GEOGRAPHY (CARTOGRAPHY)

Located at SOUTHLANDS COLLEGE, Wimbledon Park, SW15. Must be qualified in cartographical techniques with ability to produce work of publication standard and experience in general requirements of a geographical department. 35 hours per week. Salary (Scale 3) £7,170 to £7,658 per annum.

P/T — TEXTILES (HOME ECONOMICS)

Located at DIGBY STUART COLLEGE, Roehampton Lane, SW15. To assist in organisation and maintenance of a Creative Textiles workshop. Knowledge of fabrics, sewing and knitting machine and basic skills (eg: screen printing) required. Ability to assist in Textile Technology laboratory an advantage. 14 hours per week for 39 weeks each year including holidays. Salary (Scale 4) £2,340 to £2,573 per annum.

FULL-TIME — CHEMISTRY

Located at WHITELANDS COLLEGE, West Hill, Putney, SW15. Preparation of materials for practical classes for undergraduate courses, testing and assembling equipment, general maintenance of laboratories and operational assistance with research projects. Thorough knowledge of laboratory procedures required together with HCH/TEC or equivalent knowledge of chemicals and occupational safety. 35 hours per week. Salary (Scale 5) £9,772 to £9,510 per annum.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained by writing to Miss R. A. Farnell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5PH. Closing date Thursday, 8th August, 1985.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS DESIGN

PRINCIPAL LECTURER & SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II

required to teach at MSc and BSc Honours levels, one or more of the following subjects: SYSTEM DESIGN METHODS AND TOOLS DATA COMMUNICATION OFFICE AUTOMATION DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONAL RESEARCH. Additional expertise or interest in one or more of the following areas would be an advantage: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING OPERATING SYSTEMS AND ARCHITECTURE INTELLIGENT KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS DATA MODELLING AND DATABASE DESIGN. The post of Principal Lecturer is associated with the course leadership of BSc(Hons) in Information Systems Design. The School has a very strong research record and offers opportunity for consultancy. Salary range: PL: £13,773-£15,258 (bar) £17,145 SENIOR LECTURER: £8,226-£14,730. Salaries quoted include London allowance. Further details and application forms from Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE, Tel 01-549 1386 ext 287. Closing date 16th August 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM RESEARCH POSTS

Applications are invited for the following Research posts in departments in the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Engineering.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS Post Doctoral Research Fellowship (D4)

To work on an SERC funded project with the Nuclear Structure Physics Group. The successful candidate will join the NA 36 ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collaboration which will be using the European Hybrid Spectrometer at CERN in a measurement of strange baryon production. Experience in the design of software for tracking chambers and online computers is sought. Post tenable initially for two years.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY Research Associateship (H2)

To assist in the processing of samples from the Norse farm, at Sandness, W. Greenland, for fossil invertebrates, principally insects. Some knowledge of Quaternary entomology or palaeoecology would be an advantage. Post tenable for three months.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in the Enzyme Kinetics and Spectroscopy Laboratory (B7)

To work on an SERC funded project with Dr. C. W. Wharton (Birmingham) and Professor R. E. Hester (Department of Chemistry, York). Kinetics and ultra-violet resonance Raman spectroscopy of transient intermediates in paper — and GAPDH — catalyses. Project will be at Birmingham, York and SERC Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory, Harwell. Tenable for up to two years. Starting salary probably not above £7,980.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Communication Engineering (S3)

To undertake the construction of a computer based model of short range VHF propagation in a cluttered environment. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of electromagnetic wave propagation and scattering. Experience of computer based propagation models would be an advantage. Post is tenable for up to two years and is funded by the MOD.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING Postdoctoral Research Fellow (T13)

The Fluidised Bed Granulation of Tungsten Carbide: an SERC Collaborative Research Award involving the British Hard Metals Association and the Department of Chemical Engineering. The project builds on over 10 years development work on Fluidised Bed Granulation and should lead to significant savings for the British Hard Metals industry. The applicant should preferably be a chemical engineer with research experience in granulation, fluidisation, but materials scientists, physicists or other engineers might be suitable. Post is tenable for up to three years.

SALARY SCALES: Research Fellow 1A £7,520 — £12,150 P.A. Plus Superannuation Research Associate 1B £5,600 — £9,520 P.A. Plus Superannuation

For further particulars, telephone 01-472 1301 ext. 2559 quoting reference number. No formal application form. Three copies of application, including cv, curriculum vitae and listing three referees to Assistant Registrar (Faculty of Science) or Assistant Registrar (Faculty of Engineering) P.O. box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, by Friday, 9th August, 1985.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE I RESETTLEMENT CENTRE, CATTERICK

LECTURER I GENERAL STUDIES

The Centre provides courses for personnel of the three armed services who are about to enter civilian life. The successful applicant will be particularly concerned with the teaching of English, Arithmetic and General Studies to the servicemen fighting to enter the Prison Service, Police Service and Civil Service (EO entry). Candidates should have a recognised teaching qualification, preferably a degree and relevant teaching experience. A knowledge of computing would be an advantage. Salary, which is under review is in the range £5,910-£10,512, starting salary dependent on qualifications and experience. In addition, a pensionable allowance of 17% of salary is paid to compensate for the slightly longer working year. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 2 August 1985) write, quoting reference AW1674, to Ministry of Defence, C/A(S)143, Room 339, Lecon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY. The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Take an accounting class in Bahrain. And all the rewards which go with it.

Here is an opportunity to join the highly professional training teams setting the standards for the staff of Gulf Air, the prestigious national airline of the Gulf States, as an Accounting Instructor. You must be able to prepare, evaluate and conduct courses in book-keeping, accounting and other business related subjects relevant to the requirements of a computerised Accounting Department. On the administrative side, you will write reports, keep student records and follow the progress of accounting trainees in Bahrain and overseas. Preferably in your late 30's to early 40's, you should hold a recognised accounting qualification and have a minimum of five years training experience including course preparation and classroom instruction. Benefits include free accommodation and generous home leave, plus annual free return ticket to UK, or any other destination on our network. Please write, with full c.v. to: Personnel Controller Europe, Gulf Air, Room 221, East Wing, Terminal 3, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex.

Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman Cultural Attache's Office London

The Sultanate of Oman requires three Qualified Experts with a wide range of experience, for Solar Technical Secondary School in Oman, to be specialised in Electricity, Electronics/Computers and General Mechanical. Minimum five years experience required and they will undertake the following tasks: 1 To evaluate the curriculum 2 To write the textbooks 3 To supervise the teachers 4 To check the Equipments and Tools used in the Labs and Workshops. Candidates should hold BSc in one of the following majors. Holders of BSc are preferable: A General Electrical B Mechanical (Automobile) C Air conditioning D Electronics. Experience: 1 Five years' teaching experience in Secondary Schools in one of the above mentioned majors 2 Three years in the supervision in one of the above mentioned majors. OR 3 Seven years in curriculum development in one of the above mentioned majors. OR 4 Five years teaching in Colleges or Polytechnics in one of the above mentioned majors with a wide knowledge of the curriculum and textbooks.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES 1 Rial Omani 605 Gross Salary 2 Rial Omani 44 Electricity/Water allowances 3 Rial Omani 75 Transportation allowances 4 Rial Omani 15 Telephone allowances. Current exchange rate is Rial Omani = \$2.87 U.S. Dollars approx. Applications, curriculum vitae with full details and full address / telephone number, should be sent to the Cultural Attache, Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman, 54 Ennismore Gardens, London, SW7. Selected applicants will be called for interview in London in due course.

OUTDOOR PURSUITS INSTRUCTOR

With qualifications in two of the following: mountaineering, caving and canoeing. An R.Y.A. Instructor's Certificate would also be an advantage. Applicants should be dynamic people able to relate quickly to a wide age and ability range. He or she should possess a current driving licence. Accommodation available. Salary £5,500 — £5,500. Start date 1st September, 1985. For further details contact: The Warden, Hindoop Warren Activity Centre, Wych Cross, Forest Row, Sussex, telephone Forest Row (034 282) 2625.

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NEWS, VIEWS AND A WIDE SELECTION OF JOBS TUESDAYS IN THE GUARDIAN

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

Peter Dixon, 15 years

On teaching

...just completed a year of students' teaching practice. Most of these students in September will be in primary school teaching. The Education Officer for the country to the students were all graduates of universities and completed a demanding year of professional training. The students were then mentored by tutors with recent experience and all were orientated to the classroom. The Education Officer for the country to the students were all graduates of universities and completed a demanding year of professional training. The students were then mentored by tutors with recent experience and all were orientated to the classroom.

BOLTON METROPOLITAN

MANAGING AGENCY—YOUTH TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

£8820-£

...a Training Development Officer is sought. The successful applicant will work as a member of a team to develop and manage a series of twelve month programmes of training for young people. The successful applicant will have experience of working with young people and a knowledge of the training system. The successful applicant will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject. The successful applicant will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject.

US INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

£5,400

An Assistant Librarian is needed to catalogue, index and teach in this private American style institution. Applicants should have the Library Assistants and have computers. Some evening work will be required. For application form contact International University, The Avenue, Bushy, or for an informal discussion Stephen Mousley, etc.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON INSTITUTE OF SOUND AND VIBRATION RESEARCH HUMAN VIBRATION RESEARCH

...for research assistance in an internationally recognised research unit concerned with the effects of vibration on man. The successful applicant will have a degree in a relevant subject and experience of working with vibration. The successful applicant will have a degree in a relevant subject and experience of working with vibration.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART Department of Textile Design

...are invited from graduates with a degree in a relevant subject and experience of working with textiles. The successful applicant will have a degree in a relevant subject and experience of working with textiles. The successful applicant will have a degree in a relevant subject and experience of working with textiles.







## COLLEGES

## MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Education Department

## CENTRAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE: OPENSIDE CENTRE

## TEMPORARY LECTURERS

Required for September, 1985. The appointments will be for one year fixed term.

## LECTURER GRADE I TO ACT AS LOCATION COURSE TUTOR (2 posts)

To be responsible for the day to day running of residential courses throughout Great Britain. Experience of development training is necessary and a knowledge of Computer Literacy would be an advantage.

## LECTURER GRADE I IN NUMERACY AND BOOK-KEEPING (2 posts)

Applicants should be qualified teachers and have experience of teaching basic numeracy. A knowledge of C.G.L.I. Basic Numeracy and BTEC General Business Calculations would be advantageous.

## LECTURER GRADE I IN RETAILING/DISTRIBUTION

Applicants should be familiar with the "Elements of Distribution" specification for BTEC General awards and the City and Guilds Retail Distribution syllabus. Experience in the industry is essential.

## LECTURER GRADE I IN TYPING AND OFFICE SKILLS

To teach trainees on V.T.S. Office Skills, Travel and Tourism and Distribution. A knowledge of C.G.L.I. Basic Numeracy and BTEC General Business Calculations would be advantageous.

## LECTURER GRADE I IN PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Required to teach on V.T.S. courses with special emphasis to be placed upon the needs of the young and vulnerable. Experience with V.T.S. core teaching is essential.

## HALF-TIME LECTURER GRADE I IN INDUSTRIAL SEWING (2 posts)

Required on V.T.S. courses and on school linked provision. Sound industrial experience and teaching experience are required.

## LECTURER GRADE I IN SIGNWRITING

Required to teach on V.T.S. courses. Ticket and Show Card Presentation and Sign Writing. Applicants should have industrial experience in signwriting.

## LECTURER GRADE I IN TROWEL TRADES (2 posts)

Required to teach on broad based courses in the trowel trades. Applicants should have industrial experience in the trowel trades.

## LECTURER GRADE I IN COMPUTER LITERACY

Applicants require an interest in computer literacy and be able to teach on V.T.S. Office Skills, Travel and Tourism and Distribution. Applicants must be prepared to deliver and develop relevant materials for V.T.S. trainees.

Salary Scale for all posts £5,910 - £10,512. Pay Award pending. Application forms and further details are available from:

Personnel Section, Central Manchester College, Openside Centre, Whitworth Street, Openside, Manchester, M1 2WL.

Tel: 061-223 8232. Closing date August 9, 1985.

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we encourage applications from all sections of the community.

This is a recruitment exercise. Previous applicants may re-apply.

Application forms and further details are available from:

The Senior Administrative Officer, South Manchester Community College, 100, Victoria Road, Salford, M6 6PU. Tel: 061-223 8111.

Closing date August 9, 1985.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

## MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Education Department

## ARDEN SIXTH FORM COLLEGE / SOUTH MANCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

## COMMUNITY EDUCATION TUTOR

J.C. 415-910-209-211-382 (REF: A/9/1)

This is a recruitment exercise. Previous applicants may re-apply.

Application forms and further details are available from:

The Senior Administrative Officer, South Manchester Community College, 100, Victoria Road, Salford, M6 6PU. Tel: 061-223 8111.

Closing date August 9, 1985.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

## MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Education Department

## DEVELOPMENT OFFICER FOR ADULT BASIC AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Lecturer II £7,548 - £12,099.

Required from September 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of adult basic and community education in the City of Manchester.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in the development of adult basic and community education. A knowledge of the City of Manchester is essential.

Applicants should be prepared to deliver and develop relevant materials for V.T.S. trainees.

Application forms and further details are available from:

The Senior Administrative Officer, South Manchester Community College, 100, Victoria Road, Salford, M6 6PU. Tel: 061-223 8111.

Closing date August 9, 1985.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

## SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

West Surrey College of Art &amp; Design

## TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS (Grade II) in DESIGN

(Two one-year half-time appointments)

Two lecturers are required, one in graphics design and one in fashion and textile design. The appointments will be for one year fixed term.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in the design of graphics and fashion and textile design. A knowledge of the West Surrey College of Art &amp; Design is essential.

Applicants should be prepared to deliver and develop relevant materials for V.T.S. trainees.

Application forms and further details are available from:

The Senior Administrative Officer, West Surrey College of Art &amp; Design, 100, Victoria Road, Salford, M6 6PU. Tel: 061-223 8111.

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West Surrey College of Art &amp; Design

## TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS (Grade II) in DESIGN

(Two one-year half-time appointments)

## LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Richmond upon Thames College

## SCHOOL OF ARTS

## LECTURER'S I in PHOTOGRAPHY

(One Year Appointment)

(ONE FULL-TIME OR TWO HALF-TIME POSTS)

We are seeking to appoint for one year, one or two experienced and well qualified photographers to teach on the following courses:

1. Photography for the City and Guilds Certificate in Photography.

2. Photography for the City and Guilds Certificate in Photography.

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## UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

RESEARCH IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS

## C.A.S.E. AWARD

A SERVICASE Studentship is available for a PhD course in Nuclear Structure Physics starting in October 1985.

The research project is to develop very fast electronics with both Si and Ge photon detectors in use as current and/or charge sensitive devices for Nuclear Structure Studies.

The award is sponsored by Link Systems Limited of High Wycombe who are currently assessing their interests in very fast analogue electronics and in the production of detectors.

Experience will be carried out at the Rutherford heavy ion nuclear research facility (RHIC) located at Rutherford Laboratories, Warrington and occasionally at laboratories abroad.

The techniques developed will be applied to studies of nuclei far from stability using the newly commissioned Rutherford heavy ion accelerator and also in the development of Gamma Rays from nuclear decays at high rates using the RHIC facility of spectroscopists.

The Studentship will be at the usual R.C.S. rate plus a payment of £200 p.a. from Link Systems Limited.

Applicants should have a first or upper second class honours degree in physics or physics based subjects. Informal enquiries may be made to: Dr J. F. Sharp, Rutherford, Tel: 051-512 5100, Ext. 3506.

Applicants should submit a letter of motivation, a curriculum vitae, and a list of references. The letter of motivation should be typed and should be sent to the Rutherford heavy ion nuclear research facility, Warrington, Cheshire, WA14 3JF. Closing date: 14th September 1985.

The successful candidate will be appointed to the Rutherford heavy ion nuclear research facility, Warrington, Cheshire, WA14 3JF. Closing date: 14th September 1985.

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## Olivetti will have to wait for mighty oaks but it might soon get decent saplings



## NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

OLIVETTI has done the sensible thing by Acorn, both protecting its earlier investment and securing market dominance in the education arena. But whether Acorn will become anything more

than a specialist producer for the schools market is another matter.

We tend to forget just how important personal computers are in Britain relative to the rest of the world: we have vastly more of them than any other country. That means that the British manufacturers have been severely struck by the boom-slump cycle of the computer world as any other country's producers have similar problems, as charted opposite).

But it also means that though the British educational market can only grow quite slowly from now on—it has become much more of a replacement market than a new one—it also suggests that other countries have enormous potential demand for products like those of Acorn. All you have to do is reach UK penetration levels in the rest of Europe

and you have sold a lot of computers.

That is the immediate dilemma in which Olivetti will find itself using the Olivetti sales network to do what is a very good standard product, developed in the dominant world market for this particular segment of the business.

But whether the deal will look like a quite expensive way of buying market share in a not-terribly profitable corner of the computer business, or a savvy investment in what will become a quite exciting operation is far from clear.

This hinges on the next generation of products which will be developed. If Acorn people about it and they muller about work stations and tell you to watch the computer press for exciting developments in the coming months.

Well, yes. The problem is that in this mad, mad, indis-

try no one knows where the next boom will be. Insiders reckon that the cycle will soon turn and in a few months some new development will set the industry alight. It seems likely that the next state of demand will be from businesses rather than in the home, and the idea of omnibus terminals which do everything sitting on top of people's desks is certainly the current fashionable expectation.

It may well be that Acorn is inclining in the right direction.

Certainly that approach fits in well with Olivetti. The company hates to be thought of merely for its part in the boom, and has spent a lot of money telling the world that it is dominant in office tech. It is a small investment (though not quite as small as Olivetti had hoped) but a helpful one.

And if, of course, Acorn can pull some rabbits from

the hat in the coming months, then who knows? Maybe we will all be bemused the fact that this chunk of Brit excellence should have passed out of UK national control.

## Bond police

OUR embryonic SIB is having to face up to the fundamental difficulty of establishing any policing system for the Eurobond market.

When Professor Gower looked at it, he noted the possibility that the Association of International Bond Dealers might do the job. But the AIBD is not British-based and is the loosest of trade associations: not just a drinking club but not that much more.

The Stock Exchange's current members do some Eurobond business but are not significant in the market. And the exchange has made

difficulties for extending membership to other security houses which are prominent in the Eurobond business but which are not currently buying an exchange member.

What has in practice happened is that the London market grew up precisely because it was outside regulatory controls. It was the abolition in 1961 of a US regulation, Interest Equalisation Tax, which gave birth to the London market of dollar-denominated bonds. From that the world's second largest capital market (after New York) has sprung.

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So the effective policing is a mixture of commercial pressures and (doubtless) the fear of being caught. To give it its due, the AIBD has done a fair bit of work in

trying to give more order to the market.

To superimpose a structure of regulation on all this is going to require an enormous amount of persuasion and, since in theory at least, the market can be anywhere in the world, tact. Fortunately there is a precedent: the Bank of England's supervision of the Eurocurrency market. Somehow that Bank managed to do that task with extreme sensitivity, and with the result that for all the other problems in banking, at home and abroad, the actual mechanics of the Eurocurrency market have worked remarkably well.

Indeed there is an odd contrast in international banking: the Bank has done very well; it is in domestic banking that it has made mistakes. So SIB has to learn from one side of the Bank's activities and, er, not from the other.

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## Further sales collapse prompts second rescue

## Olivetti bails out Acorn again with £20 million

By Andrew Cornallius

Acorn, the troubled home computer company which makes BBC microcomputers, has been bailed out for the second time this year. There has been a further collapse in sales since the first rescue package was agreed five months ago.

Olivetti, the Italian electronics group which saved Acorn with a £12 million cash injection in February, is now pledging a further £20 million of cash and loans in return for an 80 per cent share stake. The BBC is writing off £2 million of royalties payments owed on sales of the BBC micros, while other creditors, including AB Electronics and BSR, are being asked to write off half of the £16 million owed to suppliers.

The rescue deal was unveiled after several weeks of tough negotiations since Acorn shares were suspended at 11p last month. Creditors were given the choice of accepting the package or losing even more money if Acorn was forced into receivership.

Mr Alex Reid, Acorn's chairman, said that the crisis had been caused by a further collapse in home computer sales since February. Sales in the first three months of the year were running at "two-thirds the level achieved in the first quarter of 1984. Sales



Co-founder Chris Curry

from April to June have been "significantly less than that," he said.

The latest rescue will be accompanied by further management changes. Mr Brian Long, a 41-year-old British expatriate who has worked for Massey Ferguson and as chief executive of De Havilland Aircraft in Canada, takes over immediately as Acorn's managing director. He takes executive responsibility for the company's operations.

Mr Uboldi, an Olivetti director, who will remain on the Acorn board to develop sales of Acorn's computers through Olivetti's European distribution network. Mr Herman Hauser and Mr

Chris Curry, the founders of Acorn, who passed over control of the group to Olivetti in February, have seen their joint shareholding reduced from 29 per cent to 14 per cent. They both plan to stay with the company to help develop new products, including a new computer workstation which is due to be launched later this year.

Speaking for Olivetti, Mr Uboldi said he believed Acorn still had great potential as the leading educational computer company in the world.

The BBC has waived its rights to half the £4 million royalties it was owed under its latest four-year contract agreed with Acorn last July, to protect the 400,000 owners of BBC micros in the UK, who might otherwise have suffered problems in obtaining software and service back-up.

AB Electronics, the biggest creditor, which assembles Acorn computers, said that its profits for the year to June 30 will not be entirely wiped out by the write-offs, but said that workers at its factories in South Wales have had to be redeployed.

There will also be further cuts at Acorn, where the work force has been cut from nearly 200 people to 275 employees this year. Offices in Hong Kong and Boston, in the United States, will be closed within the next few months.

## Italians reflect on fall of lira

From Campbell Page in Milan

YESTERDAY was a good day for foreign tourists, Italian exporters and for the foreign exchange markets here, which were only too pleased to report none of the excitement which forced the Bank of Italy to suspend trading on Friday after the dollar had risen by almost 20 per cent against the lira.

When the market closed yesterday the dollar stood at 1,918.1 lira compared with 2,200 on Friday. That meant the dollar was just over 10 per cent stronger than it had been on Thursday, the last day of normal trading, when it closed at 1,639.7.

The pound closed at 2,691.8 compared with 2,610 on Thursday. That means that the 500 more lire for pound than they were four months ago.

Late yesterday afternoon an exchange office in central Milan was offering 2,600 lire for pound notes and 1,850 for dollar notes. An American tourist was happy to calculate that a large, flavoured ice-cream priced at 1,800 lire would cost her only about 80 cents.

The European Monetary System operated yesterday within the new limits agreed in Basle at the weekend when the lira was devalued by 8 per cent and the other seven currencies were revalued by 2 per cent.

Italians are still referring to the mysterious tale of the lira on Black Friday when the state energy company ENI apparently blew the lira out of the water by its decision to go ahead with the purchase of \$125 million. ENI interpreted the Bank of Italy's views as being advisory rather than an instruction to halt.

The financial director of ENI, Mr Mario Gabbrilli, regarded the operation as absolutely normal. He denied rumours of speculation and "foolishness" which had been "slandered" for anyone to contact the central bank in advance as ENI had done.

One of Italy's best known editors, used the headline "The Banana Republic" for a scathing comment at the weekend on the mismanagement of the lira. The press has also reported suspicions here and abroad that the government might have deliberately concocted a way of forcing a devaluation on its partners in the European Monetary System.

The prime minister has announced an inquiry into the republic's mismanagement of the lira. Mr Giovanni Spadolini, has emphasised that the affair must be fully investigated.

Mr Spadolini returned to trading in London's foreign exchange markets yesterday with the pound slipping back over the weekend following the realignment of the Italian lira. After a short rally sterling closed down by nearly a cent at \$1.3882 and the effective index dropped back 0.5 to 83.5. Early selling in New York appears to have prevented the decline although the underlying trend is still high on the strength of interest rates. So far the pound has yet to react to Mrs Thatcher's decision to delay production quotas until later this year.

## Young pushes for jobs growth in tourism

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

New measures to further stimulate Britain's expanding tourist industry, including flexible licensing hours and new trade signs, are being proposed by Lord Young, the minister with a special brief to create jobs.

Lord Young declined to say how many new jobs might be created by the proposals, contained in a report: "Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs - The Business of Tourism." But he said that employment in the industry was growing at the rate of 50,000 a year, and "we must ensure that it carries on and speeds up."

Tourism and leisure already supports 1.2 million jobs and is growing faster than the rest of the economy. It represents one of the few tangible prospects of work creation over the coming years.

The tourism report also

comes a week after Lord Young's white paper seeking to remove red tape and controls over business, aimed at stimulating growth of new firms. Together the two initiatives represent the government's most concerted attempt to halt the rising tide of unemployment and create lasting jobs.

However, Lord Young flatly denied that the quality of life for those living near the major tourist centres would suffer if there was a growing influx of foreign visitors, and that the new measures would turn Britain into an "ice cream economy."

Lord Young aims to stimulate the industry by cutting down on official controls, simplifying planning procedures, encouraging visitors to move out of London and improving training and education among those employed in the industry. He is proposing more than

30 separate steps, many in the field of deregulation, which should be in place for next summer's tourist season.

The report includes encouragement for local authorities to develop tourists and leisure facilities, a review of all signsposts to major tourist attractions by early 1987 and a similar examination of the best to reduce arrival queues at airports, which might involve airport operators paying for additional customs and immigration staff.

On opening hours, Lord Young accepts that current regulations are a source of irritation and points out that the government is to introduce proposals for more flexible shopping hours in the next session of Parliament. A review of licensing laws has started at the Home Office and Lord Young also wants museums and galleries to open on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

## Industry superno to go

By Our Own Correspondent

Mr Saxon Tate, the former vice-chairman of the Tate and Lyle sugar group, is quitting the Industrial Development Board of Northern Ireland to take over as chairman of the London Commodity Exchange Company.

Mr Tate, who was recruited three years ago by the former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Jim Prior, relinquishes his chief executive role next month by mutual agreement a year before his contract expires.

His four-year contract with the board had a clause permitting it to be reviewed at the end of the third year.

"It seems an appropriate time to have a new man at the helm," the Northern Ireland Minister of State Dr Rhodes Boyson said yesterday announcing Mr Tate's departure.

He will be succeeded by Mr John McAllister, 44, a career civil servant who joined the Northern Ireland Department of Education on graduation from Queen's University in 1964 and was seconded to the board from Stormont's central secretariat last December to oversee its inward investment drive.

Some observers in Belfast see the changeover as a victory for career civil servants in their continuing resistance to senior executives being brought into government and quasi-governmental posts from industry and commerce.

Mr Tate has attracted criticism from Ulster politicians and business leaders for the board's lacklustre performance in attracting inward investment although there is recognition of his work in promoting and improving the export drive of Ulster companies.

Mr Tate took up his full-time post at I.C.E. at the beginning of October, replacing Mr David Harcourt who is due to retire. Before his three-year stint in Northern Ireland Mr Tate spent 30 years with Tate and Lyle starting as a sales and production trainee in Liverpool in 1952.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

UNEMPLOYMENT in the EC fell by 200,000 last month but was still 2.8 per cent higher than a year ago and is set to rise again soon, the Community's statistics office Eurostat said yesterday.

Following a drop in the number of people out of work from 12.3 million in May to 12.1 million in June, unemployment had now reached the lowest level likely to be recorded in 1985. The number of people registered at unemployment offices in Community member states, excluding Greece, represented 10.7 per cent of the working population.

THORN-EMI is building a £35 million cinema complex with eight screens in Salford Quays, Manchester, to open next year. The "multiplex" is the first of a chain throughout the country intended to "bring back the cinema," Mr Gary Dartnall, Thorn-EMI's screen entertainment chief, said yesterday.

PLANS to privatise the 10 water authorities in England and Wales have been given a lukewarm response from the CBI, which would prefer more freedom to be given to the authorities to manage their own affairs.

A GOVERNMENT decision is expected this morning on whether the £300 million takeover bid by Guinness for Arthur Bell and Sons will be referred for investigation by the Monopolies Commission.

HOUSE of Fraser has increased its share stake in Debenhams to 11.13 per cent to strengthen its hand in the expected shake-up of the retail industry following Burton's £570 million takeover bid for Debenhams.

## Building industry hope for more investment

By Andrew Cornallius

Construction industry leaders yesterday detected a slight softening of the government's hard-line policy on increasing spending on infrastructure projects, including road, housing, and school repairs, after meeting Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary.

Mr Larry Rolland, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who led a delegation from the Group of Eight lobby group — which represents employers and unions in the industry — said that there had been a "shift" in the government's attitude towards spending on the infrastructure.

Mr Jenkin and Mr Ian Gow, the Housing Minister, who also attended the meeting, had accepted that there was a need to re-examine the criteria for investment which had helped to create the backlog.

The construction industry

delegation also took heart from the promise of a further meeting with Mr Jenkin in September, which would also be attended by representatives from other government departments who control infrastructure investment.

Mr Rolland said that progress was "painfully slow." However, he said that Mr Jenkin was now being forced to accept the arguments for greater investment in the face of a barrage of reports warning of the urgent need for investment.

Recent reports arguing the case for increased investment have been published by the Confederation of British Industry, the Audit Commission, the National Economic Development Office, and the Federation of Civil Engineering.

The Union members of the Group of Eight delegation said that they feared that the government would only agree to increase construction industry investment to trigger a pre-election boom.

## Savoy defends policies

By Hilaire Gomer

The Savoy Group's managing director, Mr Giles Shepard, denied yesterday that the Savoy had had to buck up its management because of Trusthouse Forte's attempts to gain control of the group.

He was speaking at the Ladbroke property group unveiled a three-year redevelopment of the famous hotel's east wing, which the Savoy sold to the property developer on a 999-year lease.

The two new three-bedroom flats, with all the Savoy's services, from bed linen to salmon at 2 am — are on sale on 120-year leases from £295,000 upwards.

I don't accept that the THF takeover attempt in 1981

forced us to improve our management. I became managing director at the end of 1979 and conceived a plan to make better use of our assets," explained Mr Shepard. "So we sold Ladbroke, the lease for £7.25 million, well before the THF bid."

The Savoy has long been accused by the thwarted THF — which owns 70 per cent of the Savoy equity but only 42.5 per cent of the votes — of selling its seed corn. Mr Shepard disagreed. "With the money from Ladbroke's we paid off our loans which financed our new hotel, the Berkeley in Knightsbridge. We also have £1 million due to us or 20 per cent of the development profits, whichever is greater."

In this way, Savoy is also saying "no" to the IMF's attempts to impose shock treatment for Brazilian inflation, the main IMF ingredient being a squeeze on money supply and government spending.

Savoy's development plan, to last from 1985 to 1989, proposes 5 per cent annual growth. Spending will be oriented towards social services. The plan is said not to be in contradiction with the economic austerity package introduced two weeks ago, which cut public spending by about £5 billion and increased taxation by \$3.5 billion. What it does is to set this as the limit of sacrifice.

By saying "no" to recession

## Defiant Brazil prepares to take on the IMF

From Bernardo Kucinski in Sao Paulo

Brazil is getting tough with the IMF. President Jose Sarney was last night expected to announce a four-year economic development plan giving priority to the social and limited servicing of the foreign debt.

The announcement, on nationwide TV, follows weeks of pressure from many sectors of the population and from most of the political parties against the unlimited repayment of interest on foreign debt. Despite the recent small decline in interest rates, Brazil is still spending

up to \$13 billion a year on invisibles, most of it interest on the foreign debt.

The start of the electoral year countdown, against a background of increasing social unrest and popular discontent, has led Sarney to side with the anti-monetarists linked with the left wing of the major ruling party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement.

His development plan is largely inspired by studies commissioned by the late President Neves regarding sustained economic growth as the basic method of fighting inflation.

that interest payments should be limited to a proportion of the trade surplus. The leader of the Liberal Front in the Senate, Mr Carlos Charelli, is proposing interest payments be halved to \$5 billion a year.

Despite his massive support from Congress and State governors, Sarney is being carried not so far, fearing that he might then be forced later to retreat. He is emphasising both the need to fight inflation and Brazil's basic commitment to honour its debts — two ideas that please the IMF. But he is ordering IMF negotiators to harden their stance on the specifics of the debt.

The left wing of the Brazilian Democratic Movement would favour a suspension of interest payments. Even the right wing of the coalition, the Liberal Front Party, agrees

## Homes through housing associations

Housing Corporation results for 1984/85

The 21st annual report shows how the Housing Corporation, in partnership with voluntary housing associations, directs help to people in the greatest need of a good home and improves the condition of housing throughout Great Britain.

In 1984/85, with Housing Corporation funding of £839.7m:

30,817 new and improved homes for rent were completed and a further 5,886 were sold by housing associations; and

28,407 more homes were approved for rent and sale.

The Chairman, Sir Hugh Cubitt, reports that, despite these achievements, resources were "very far short of those required to meet the all too apparent housing needs of the country". Recognising that additional finance is unlikely to come entirely from the public purse, the Housing Corporation has devoted considerable effort to attracting private finance. The Housing Corporation is confident that a way can be found to achieve a profitable partnership between the public and private sectors.

The Housing Corporation was established by Parliament in 1964 to promote voluntary non-profit making housing associations. It now funds and supervises 2,600 housing associations in Great Britain — each run by a committee of volunteers. Housing associations own and manage over 500,000 dwellings and 1,300 hostels, providing homes for about a million people.

Chairman: Sir Hugh Cubitt

Chief Executive: David Edmunds

Copies of the annual report and accounts (and of the Housing Corporation Corporate Plan 1985) are available from:

The Housing Corporation

149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0BN



# How to make an oil fortune by lying to journalists

The growth of the unruly spot oil market has given immense power to the men who arrange the deals. For the unscrupulous it is easy to manipulate prices.

JOHN HOOPER reports

LIKE pre-history, the story of the oil business falls neatly into eras.

In the beginning, there was an Age of Heroes, when the oil world was without form and pioneers like "Colonel" Drake, who sunk the very first well near Titusville in Pennsylvania, could make a fortune and die a pauper. Or, like John D. Rockefeller, who was the first to understand the inherently monopolistic tendencies of the industry, make a fortune and die a millionaire.

Then came the Age of the Seven Sisters, which lasted from the dismantling of Rockefeller's empire in 1911 until the Opec price shock of 1974, when the oil world was controlled by the great multinationals. It was followed by an Age of Sheikhs which lasted for the brief, 10-year period that Opec reigned supreme. During the past couple of years, we have slid almost without realising it into a fourth era—the Age of the Traders.

Crude oil has of course been changing hands, for money ever since it first came bubbling up out of the ground at what the locals chose to call "Drake's Folly". But what has happened in recent years is new. A class of intermediaries has arisen in between the cartel that owns most of the world's oil and the oligopoly that produces, refines and markets much of it which is now as important as either.

Leaving aside barter deals and the like, physical oil trading takes place in one of two ways — on term contracts (which are typically signed between a big national or multinational company and the producer nation for a guaranteed supply of oil at the official price over a period of, say, three years) or in spot deals (which are usually for a single cargo at a negotiated price).

Until the early seventies, all but about 5 to 10 per cent of the world's internationally traded crude changed hands as a result of term contracts. Most of the remainder was swapped between the "majors" in a remarkably infor-

mal way to redress the surpluses and deficits which form time to time they encountered in their refining operations.

It has been calculated that as late as 1974, only 1 per cent of exports was bought and sold "spot" in the true sense.

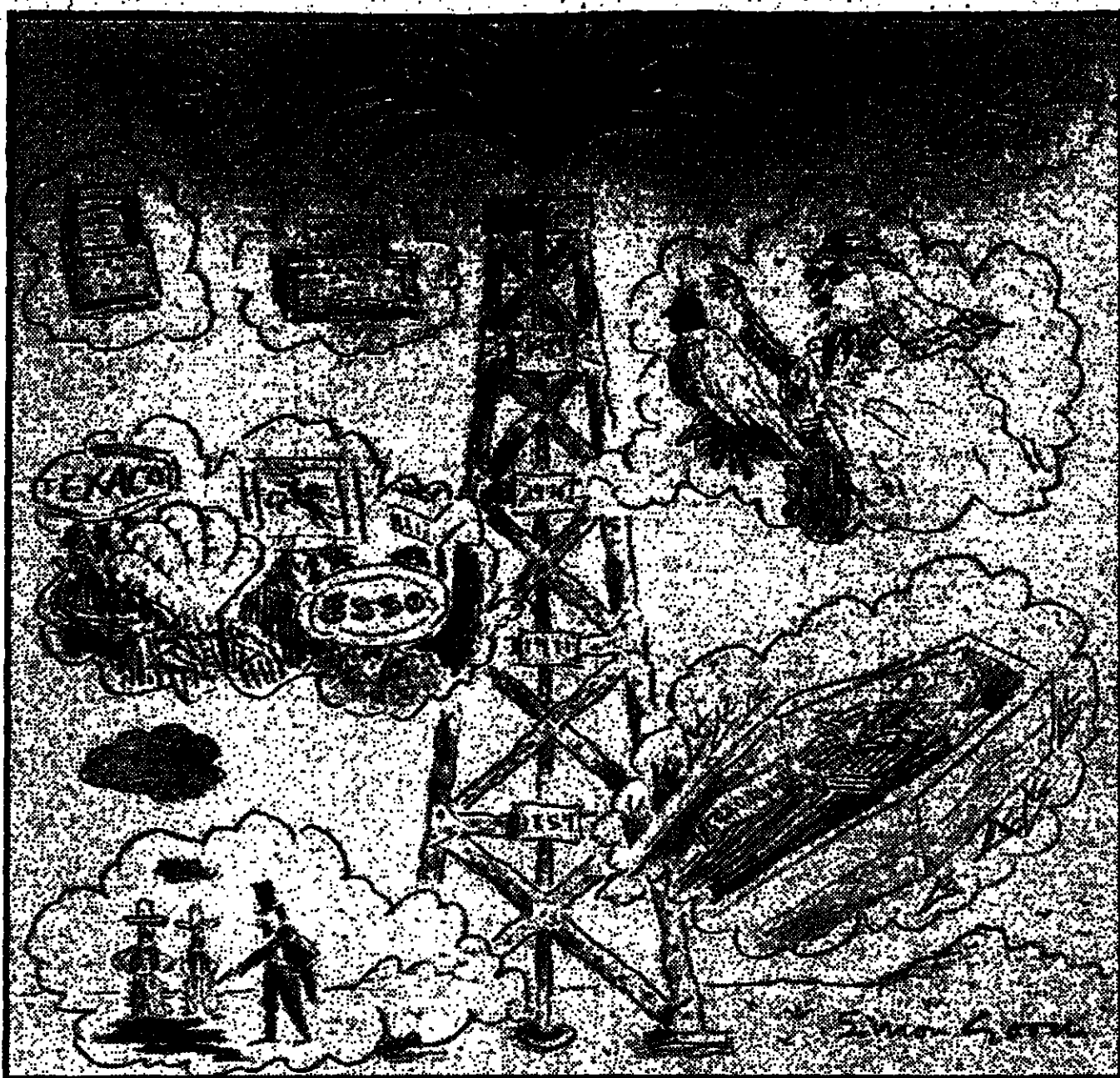
The cause of the growth in the spot market is the same as that which fostered the rise of Opec — the participation agreements and outright nationalisations engineered by Third World governments in the sixties and seventies, which gave them the opportunity to sell their oil to customers other than the major oil companies.

But the growth of the spot market took longer than the rise of Opec. The Opec nations always sold a proportion of their oil into the market, but was not until the end of the last decade when the start of the Gulf war caused panic among consumers that more and more non-Opec sources began to be exported in sizeable quantities that the marketeers began to come into their own.

As late as 1978, only 5 per cent of international trading was done "spot". Today, it is generally accepted that the proportion is around 40 per cent. But not even that figure does justice to the power of the spot market, since another 20 to 30 per cent of the volume traded changes hands at prices which are specifically spot-related.

As in so many other ways, Opec has accelerated its own demise. Secret price discounting in violation of Opec agreements has made it more and more difficult for potential buyers to determine the true price of oil, so — as Petroleum Intelligence Weekly wrote earlier this year — the oil industry is experiencing increasing reliance on spot markets as an ultimate indicator of "reality".

The majority of Western governments, and especially our own, have embraced these developments with open arms. To surrender control of the world's most vital commodity to something as impersonal and impartial as "the market" seems alto-



gether preferably to leaving it at the mercy of self-interested parties, regardless of whether they wear pinstriped suits or flowing robes.

Not the least of the market's attractions is that politicians can disown responsibility for its behaviour in a way that they cannot entirely disown responsibility for the doings of the Derivatives and Futures markets. Rightly or wrongly, voters and subjects believe that people are infallible in a way that statistics are not.

But the problem with treating crude oil like any other commodity is that the crude oil market is not like any other commodity market. For a start, there is no sense of a place where dealers gather to trade crude. There is a good deal of misconception about this, even among those who are well acquainted with finance and industry.

At the centre of it all is the enduring belief in a "Rotterdam oil market". No such thing, of course, exists. The world's largest port, standing at the entrance to the European canal network and equipped with extensive storage facilities, Rotterdam was a natural point of settlement for the trade in refined products like gasoline.

In the early days of the

product market a number of dealers set up offices there, although these days a product trader is as likely to work out of an office in London, Paris, New York or Tokyo as in Rotterdam. But — and this ought to be carved in stone or underlined in red — there has never been a crude oil market in Rotterdam.

The trade in crude is carried out by telephone and telex. The greatest number of "players" are in London and Houston, with Singapore a distant third, but their geographical locations are irrelevant.

There are several different sorts of "players" in the market: the trading departments of the multinational oil companies and of big individual customs, large trading firms like Phillips Energy and Trans World Oil, and individual wheeler dealers, some of whom work from home. Dodging in among them are the brokers, selling their market knowledge.

Because there is no official body of central bankers, no one can say for certain how many traders and trading companies and departments there are, but there are certainly well over a hundred, of whom about 70 or so are actively trading in the "spot" market. The uncertainty over numbers is typical of a market

which the Investors Chronicle once described as "inaccessible and unruly". There are no rules, although there are many often illogical conventions. There is no central settlement organisation. There is no established legal framework. But above all there is no objectively verifiable price.

The "price of oil" is almost as much of a myth as "the Rotterdam oil market". The prices you read about in the newspapers derive ultimately from specialised reporting services like Petrodata, Argus, and Platts. Petrodata, Argus, and Platts are based in the main by young journalists whose job it is to ring around the traders and brokers in an attempt to establish the price of their deals were struck during the course of the day.

Because of the size of cargoes in the oil business, the number of bargains on which they can base their assessment is of necessity small. On an active day, for example, they report a price for about 10 transactions. The prices they arrive at, which are usually in the form of a range, are then sent out to subscribers by telex or post.

The most obvious defect of this system is that it enables the market to be manipulated. The "price of oil" is almost as much of a myth as "the Rotterdam oil market". The prices you read about in the newspapers derive ultimately from specialised reporting services like Petrodata, Argus, and Platts. Petrodata, Argus, and Platts are based in the main by young journalists whose job it is to ring around the traders and brokers in an attempt to establish the price of their deals were struck during the course of the day.

which deals have been settled. I have myself heard brokers boasting up or down the market up or down by lying to reporters.

Largely as a result of French pressure at the 1973 Tokyo summit, the EEC carried out an investigation into the accuracy of the oil reporting services, which gave them a generally clean bill of health. But it is worth noting that out of 173 firms approached for information, only 97 agreed to supply full details of their transactions.

There again, the intense secretiveness of the oil market is understandable, since it is through discreet bargaining with the smaller dealers that Opec member states offer illicit discounts and that Israel and South Africa get their supplies.

Everything written so far has referred exclusively to physical oil trading where, as one New Yorker on the oil scene puts it, "you at least know the guy whose selling it has it and the guy whose buying it wants it". Almost all physical oil trading is to some extent forward trading — if this oil was not in the ground when it was bought, the oceans would be full of tankers drifting around waiting for their cargo to be sold.

But in recent years, the

emphasis has increasingly shifted to the buying and selling of what, in the jargon of the trade, are known as "paper barrels". Futures contracts are issued for many times the real quantity of oil produced and the majority are "booked out" on settlement day without any of the parties in what is often a long chain having to come up with the crude.

The market originated, as futures markets tend to, in response to the price instability which was a characteristic of the early eighties. Traders needed a hedging mechanism.

The players soon discovered that one particular type of crude — Britain's Brent blend — was ideal for their purposes. First it is produced in one of the few oil fields in the world which is owned by a large number of companies, so that a trader with a short position (who has sold a contract but has no oil) can find a supply with relative ease and it is free of awkward chemical properties, so that a trader with a long position (who has bought a contract but has no oil) can usually find a refiner who will run it.

This is the reason why — by chance rather than design — the price and output of Britain's North Sea oil is so crucial to world markets. When government ministers argue, as they have begun to do, that British crude cannot be that important because we only export a relatively small amount of it, they ignore the role of the Brent market.

This year, production from the Brent complex has been running at around a million barrels a day, but the volume of notional Brent traded has been averaging eight million. One legendary cargo was traded 56 times.

In a well-regulated futures market, there would be no cause for concern. But the oil market is not regulated at all. The lack of central organisation, in particular, means that there are no communal stocks or funds to make good any shortfall in trader deliveries.

This has already happened at least once this year and the likelihood of it happening again is increased by the attitude of the big international oil companies.

For a while, the Brent market was a godsend to the "majors". When the spot price dipped below the official price last year, they set out to devise a method whereby they could be taxed at the lower price. Instead of transferring it directly from their platforms to their refineries, they sold the oil — in the form of "paper barrels" — into the market in the knowledge that they could buy back a cargo of the same size.

In simple terms, they could then produce for the taxman a receipt showing that the real selling price of the oil they produced was below the official price which the government had previously assumed to be the national one, while the production arm of a multinational sold it to the refining arm.

Now that Britain's official price is spot-related, this

practice — known as "spinning" — is no longer necessary, although continuing uncertainty over just what the revenue will regard as the new tax reference price means that a certain amount of "spinning" continues and of "spinning" continues and of "spinning" continues.

In recent months, the majors seem to have been taking a long hard look at the market. They have never much liked what they see. BP, for example, is probably the biggest single player in Brent, but as an internal briefing paper on the Rotterdam products market circulated by the company in 1982 remarked, "prices which are set for small marginal volumes of oil and are frequently based on perceptions of future supply and demand rather than actual knowledge can have a disproportionately large and often adverse effect on the fortunes of the integrated oil companies."

"What everybody has at the back of their minds," said a close observer of the market, "is that one day one of the majors is going to go in there and teach them all a lesson by buying up a whole load of contracts and then insisting they be fulfilled."

The consequences of a "raid" by one of the majors — even one brought about by genuine necessity — scarcely need to be elaborated. The surplus of paper barrels over real ones would magnify enormously the role of the remaining price takers, since futures prices are increasingly setting the tone for transactions in the physical market, an impression of shortage could easily be created when none such existed.

Created to counteract volatility, the futures market has become a dangerous potential for causing it.

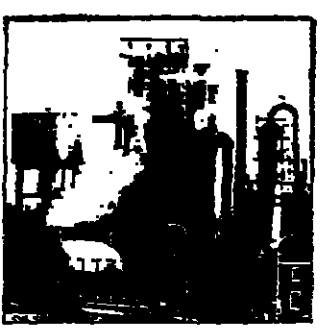
Several attempts have been made to ensure that crude oil futures trading is done in the open. The most successful has been the creation by the New York Mercantile Exchange in 1982 of a market in the American West Texas Intermediate Blend. It now trades some 15 to 20 million barrels a day.

London's International Petroleum Exchange, which has successfully launched a series of gasoil contracts, started dealing in crude in November of 1984. But the market has not been very successful. The first year of the contract was a disaster. It is now preparing a further rally into crude. But the British do not enjoy the inestimable advantage of the Americans in having a pipeline terminal from which lots small enough to be contemplated by the private speculator can be drawn. A standard cargo loaded at Sullom Voe is 600,000 barrels at current prices, worth £11.3 million.

On matters, it is still by far the world's biggest source of primary energy. Yet throughout the 128 years since the sinking of the first well, the world has — with rare periodic exceptions — the world has been curiously indifferent to what was being handled and by whom. That has never been more true than today.

## A rift for the pleasant revolutionary

Is the TUC ready for another dose of new realism? Or is it limbering up for a split? JOHN TORODE suggests that union bosses are boldly facing both ways at once



WORKING BRIEF

A MARXIST whose views are too extreme for Communist Party membership will, come Blackpool in September, be elected chairman of the TUC.

He will preside over a schizophrenic movement which is fast diluting its opposition to "Tory laws" yet is preparing to outlaw major unions for daring to use that legislation.

The TUC will also endorse Arthur Scargill's nonsensical claim to be the sole representative of the Nottinghamshire miners. That will consign Mr Roy Lynk and company to the outer darkness where they will inevitably make contact with the other evil spirits. We could just be witnessing the birth of a breakaway TUC.

Two meetings on Wednesday last demonstrated the current confusion.

In the morning there gathered at Congress House most of the senior members of the general council. Donning their moderate caps as members of the employment policy and organisation committee (EPOC), they formally reaffirmed the TUC commitment to boycotting Tebbit's Law and, likewise, the earlier efforts of Jim Prior. They were rather more pragmatic over Tom King's 1984 Trade Union Act on the ground that the unions' Wembley Declaration, with

its implications of legal conflict, preceded the passage of the King Act by two years.

But suddenly Wembley apparently means something other — and considerably less — than it was read to mean three years ago. Then, general secretary Len Murray warned of conflicts which could bring down the government. EPOC was concerned, you could join the revolution or not, according to the mood of the moment.

Things did not turn out as Messrs Murray and Keys predicted. The government was returned to power with an increased majority in 1982. Many of the "populist" elements in the Tory package did, indeed, turn out to be decidedly popular with working class voters. Support for those measures remains high among union members, according to recent polls, although trade union Conservative voters have deserted Mrs Thatcher in their thousands.

The general council has proved increasingly unwilling to aid unions which come into direct conflict with the law. Ask the mineworkers or the National Graphical Association. Injunctions have been obeyed and fines imposed and collected. Ask the Transport and General Workers' Union. Closed shop ballots have been won by the unions involved and so have the early political fund referendums. Ask the communications workers. Rule books are being discreetly altered to bring them into line with the law. Ask the mineworkers, who changed their last month to ensure Arthur Scargill's avoid periodic re-election by his rank

and file. "Re-election" may be good enough for Labour MPs. Brother Scargill favours a safer system.

So as of Wednesday morning, Wembley is no longer about committing unions to boycott court hearings, ignore injunctions and refuse to pay fines and damages. Specifically unions are "not required to pursue a policy of non-compliance with the law". All is now permissive: unions may break the law or not and jolly good luck to them. The general council may hail the law breakers out to the walking great general council members feel for it. Wembley, as a disciplined exercise in extra-parliamentary obstruction, was always a dangerously sickly child. Six days ago the last rites were performed over the body. If that sad ceremony was eased by the presence that the policy remains intact, it is a small price to pay.

What happened after lunch on Wednesday was, however, a sight more disturbing for the new realists (vintage 1985). Now wearing their militant finance and general purposes committee hats, essentially the same body of worthies fled back into Congress House. There, they put into motion the machinery which could lead to the expulsion of the electricians and engineering workers for using public money to fund postal ballots.

All of these contradictions are nicely exemplified in the engaging person of Ken Gill, general secretary of the white collar engineering union TASS. Gill is expected to become the next chairman of the TUC and, as such, to be the spokesman for some 10 million members of the organised working class.

Mr Gill is, in many ways, an admirable person. A man

of moral austerity and integrity and of considerable intellectual ability, he is a character who knows how to walk and chew gum at the same time. That does not make him unique on the general council, but the combination of integrity, brains and charm does give him a special status. How pleasant to meet Mr Gill!

The TUC has used the pleasant Mr Gill to advantage. He has become a bit of an establishment figure. He does his bit on and around the TUC and its various bodies. He serves on the Commission for Racial Equality where his judgment and his experience are much valued.

And yet there is another side to our Ken. Mr Gill is a Communist whose views are so extreme that he has just been expelled (hesitantly, half-heartedly) from the Eurocommunist Communist Party of Great Britain. His is the acceptable face of Stalinism.

Not for Gill all the fashionable twaddle about Thatcherism. For him there is no such animal. There is only capitalism and capitalism will be overthrown by the organised working class. The trendy young persons who write for Marxism Today, watch Channel Four and read the Guardian may be besotted with the revolutionary power of sexual minorities whose practices still frighten the horses and many an old-fashioned radical trade unionist. They may see revolutionary potential behind the demands of the sexual majority (women), sexual minorities, students, pop singers and fashion designers.

One of Gill's most bitter complaints against the left is of revisionism, Martin

Jacques (a slight young man who dashes around in over-sized Covent Garden flower shirts and a long hair) is that he told the executive of the CP that, in the unlikely event of Labour winning the next election, "Thatcherism will still, in last measure, be the basis of the debate". Mr Gill revealed this heresy in his Agenda piece on Friday.

It is a heresy shared by Hugo Young who argued last week that "We are all Thatcherites now". He cited the new best in competition and efficiency, the need to roll back the state and liberate the economy, the need to generate "real" wealth to pay for public spending. He added opposition to an incomes policy controlled from Whitehall or Westminster. He might have (but didn't) top his list up with the widespread support among unionists for Thatcherite "democratic" reforms, mentioned earlier.

Working people now turn to the courts or blandly ignore picket lines if they have not been consulted. Mindless "solidarity" is not the flavour of the decade. Above all Hugo Young could have quoted the gradual, grudging TUC acceptance of Tory laws and the watering down of Wembley.

And yet along comes TUC chairman elect Gill who not merely rejects Thatcherism. He refuses to believe such an animal ever existed. Like an anti-evolutionist cleric confronted with a fossil, Gill claims that Thatcherism is an unreal artefact, created to test our faith.

In any other Western nation, Gill, a fundamentalist revolutionary Marxist (I use the phrase ironically), would be an eccentric academic or an outcast, street corner rantier. Here he is about to be elected Mr TUC. We may all be Thatcherites around Channel Four. But a lot of old-fashioned sympathy for the (Marxist) devil remains at Congress House. Ministers and managers would be well advised to recognise the fact.

THE NAMES of the fallen sound like a battle honours roll call from a star wars role playing game. They are: Sol, Altair, Imsai, Sorcerer, Equinox, Gavilan and Superbrain.

They are not quite science fiction, but certainly hitech. They are the names of personal computers that have failed or been discontinued in the last few years. Now, as California's Silicon Valley, technocrats find themselves in the sort of slump they associated only with Detroit, there are dire forecasts of more deaths to come.

The electronic marketing research firm of Dataquest lists 360 companies now making microcomputers. It estimates that in one year there will be as few as 75.

History offers an even bleaker example. In the early 1920s there were more than 300 companies in the new and dazzling industry of motoring. By 1960 in the US four were left. Given the speed of the 10-year-old personal computer industry's development, the survivors might have been sorted out by 1990.

According to another estimate, of more than 200 manufacturers in America two years ago, there are now about 180. Large and successful companies like IBM, Xerox, Texas Instruments, Mattel, Timex and Apple have stopped making personal computers, or cut back heavily, or abandoned planned models before they came to market.

The industry's statistics are depressing. Sales of machines aimed at home users fell by 4 per cent last year and only 40 new, each at \$70 of America's 3,800 computer retailers either closed their doors or were taken over. Major software producers fell from 200 in 1983 to 50 this year, and the booming computer magazine industry reflected the slump by falling from 150 titles in 1982 to only 40 now.

CHRISTOPHER REED reports from San Francisco

## Silicon Valley feels pinch

The company, already grappling head-on with IBM for office sales, is also facing up-dated technology in new personal computer models from Atari and Commodore.

Texas Instruments has laid off about 2,000 of its 85,000 workers since the price of semiconductor chips began to plummet as orders were cancelled in response to poor sales.

National Semiconductor of California closed most of its plant for a fortnight in February and has proposed a six-month freeze on pay rises and a four-day week. Mostek, the chip-producing part of United Technologies, lost \$40 million in the first three months of 1985 and is temporarily laying off 1,500 of its 5,000 employees. And now, even the father of them all, Hewlett Packard, is ordering its workers to take Fridays off unpaid through the summer.

This time it has served to increase irritation with Japan. The Semiconductor Industry Association has charged that hidden tariffs in Japan cost US manufacturers \$3 billion in sales and \$2,000 jobs last year. The US has only 10 per cent of the Japanese chip market compared to more than half in the rest of the world.

chinese was never popular, and suffered criticism in the trade press, with the public agreed, for being too difficult to use for the newcomers to computers, for whom it was intended.

Falling sales have pushed the leading companies into a fierce price-cutting war. Colson slashed the cost of its Amiga home computer from \$750 to \$500 last year, but sales did not improve enough to avoid phasing out the machine altogether, with a loss of \$299 million. Commodore reportedly lost \$20 million in the first quarter of this year, partly as a result of lowering the basic price of its personal computer by 25 per cent.

It is ironic that two characteristics of Silicon Valley have contributed largely to its current troubles: technological advances and their accompanying publicity blitzes. The idea of the "home" computer was an oversold. It is now acknowledged that people who buy a video cassette recorder and manufacturers were unable to offer a sensible substitute use for the machines.

In the small business field, buyers seem to be waiting for promised technological breakthroughs before updating their equipment or investing more.

The wait for a successor to the IBM personal computer has depressed sales of its rivals, and Apple's successful Macintosh, priced from \$1,500 to \$2,000, now faces Atari's new ST retailing at under \$1,000. Commodore is intervening in this rivalry with its own low price machine in the Macintosh style.

Business leaders insist that the troubles in Silicon Valley are temporary. Despite the recession, personal computer sales did rise by 11 per cent in 1984 (compared with 10 per cent the previous year) and the growth was mainly in personal computer office sales — an area on which, in retrospect, the public probably should have concentrated in the first place.

A spectacular boom is forecast for 1987. The industry is to stay around long enough to share in the

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**Power**

at July 19: Bargains 14, value £300.67 million.

● Paris: French shares closed mixed to lower as month.

technical pressures weighed  
the market. With the end of  
the July trading account  
approaching, many investors  
shares that they had bought  
earlier on margin. Brokers  
noted investor reluctance  
take new positions ahead  
the August trading account.

The general market index finished with a 0.09 per cent rise, but declining issues advanced 99 to 73, with French stocks unchanged. Turnover was light.

The Commerzbank in edged up 4.2 points to finish at 1416.3. Brokers said the sign was a quiet one, with

●Tokyo: Share prices traded within narrow ranges in moderate trading as investors turned cautious over a weak yen against the dollar. Real estate firms while const-

● **Hong Kong:** Continued to ring interest in property counters boosted most share prices in active trading. Hang Seng market index up 10.98 points to 1659.85, best level since August. 1997. Brokers ascribed the strong level of interest in Hong Kong stocks to liquidity in Hong Kong's money markets.

at day, as markets waited for the Fed to sort itself out. Fed rates firmed slightly. Activity was principally associated with demand out of the Continent for sterling deposits, mainly in the area of three to six months.

Sterling CDS followed a slightly firmer trend. Secondary activity proved light. Issuing was not significant in most periods, apart from the prime clearing bank package emerging in the "ones".

FT Ordinary Share In  
down 10.1 at 925.3. FT-SE  
Index down 13.1 at 124  
Pound: \$1,389; DM: 4.01  
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Index 83.6 (1975-1) =  
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cent on year.

**FINES**

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# TENNIS Noah's notable first

Yannick Noah of France ousted the top seed Jimmy Connors 6-4, 3-6, 6-2 to advance to the final of the Washington Classic tournament yesterday.

The victory for the third-seeded Noah, his first against Connors in six career meetings, put the 23-year-old Frenchman into the title match against Martin Jaite of Argentina. Jaite, the 11th seed, defeated another Argentine, Marcelo Ingaramo 6-4, 3-7, 6-3 in his clay court semi-final.

Noah's strong serve proved the difference against Connors. The Italian Open champion scored heavily from the service line and, when not rifling winners, used his powerful serve to keep Connors glued to the baseline.

"Jimmy's a great player when you hit the ball to him from side-to-side," Noah said. "I mixed it up a little bit and tried to keep him moving. But I was also trying to keep him away from the net."

Connors, who complained about the officiating afterwards, offered little praise for Noah. He plays the same game all the time," the American said. "It was nothing unusual."

In the earlier semi-final, Jaite and Ingaramo played an exciting two-hour 15 minute match in scintillating heat. Ingaramo, coming off a 6-1, 6-4 quarter-final victory over his fellow countryman Guillermo Vilas, extended Jaite to the limit, but had very little left in the final set.

"It was a tough match," Jaite said of the battle against his close friend and travelling room-mate.



KISS: Jacklin '89

# Perils behind the Open door to a fortune

IT WAS a touching moment when Tony Jacklin looked Sandy Lyle in the eye on Sunday evening and said: "I'm very pleased for you." The sentiments were heartfelt, but there might just have been a slight grinding of the teeth.

Winning the event is only the first stage in the process of being Open champion. It will be interesting to see whether or not Lyle, and his agents, get about making a fortune from his newfound fame.

After Jacklin won the Open in 1969 he took a deep breath and closed his eyes — for 24 hours, he said. Then he woke up. "Suddenly you get to a point where you could

not look in a shop window and say I like that. I'd have to say you can't imagine the feeling you get when you can do that sort of thing... There were certain things all the money in the world could not buy. Sure I wanted to be a millionaire, but I'm not and probably never be on the terms they offered." That was the sort of thing Jacklin said when he did a television interview together a few years ago.

He won the Open in a very different era to Lyle. Nevertheless Jacklin's victory was light years removed from the Open idiom of 1969 when the press threw pigeons into the air and journalists shouted "Taylor by two

strokes!" at the birds as they flew off.

Lyle handled the press brilliantly, by doing nothing. He is so laid back. He has none of Nick Faldo's surly worry about the men who follow him day in, day out.

More than half a century ago — just — Ragen won \$50 for winning the Open and he immediately passed it to his caddy Dixon, knowing that he was already worth a millionaire status in modern terms.

It is no joke that Lyle will make his million. Last week at Sandwich, another of Mark McCormack's International Management Group men who has won a £1 million, Bill Rog-

ers, said how happy he has been to win... but how unhappy he has been since. "If I had to do it again I would definitely handle myself differently. I would take care of myself before I took care of anybody else."

The really good players, the ones who stay there at the top — which I have not done — are the ones who like it and those who can handle it. They know how much to give up and how much not to. It is very difficult to be thrown into that area where you have to start to handle it all very well, day in day out, all by yourself.

Frank Keating



AND MADE UP 7, Lyle '85

# Sandy Lyle: golf's millionaire boy-next-door

David Davies reviews the opportunities and pitfalls facing the new Open champion

Yes, in two years' time, Sandy Lyle, the 1985 Open champion, should be a millionaire. No, he will not be burned out by the experience.

The assurances given thick and fast at the post-Sandwich press conference yesterday, as reality resumed for the man who did so many so proud at Royal St Georges on Sunday, Lyle will be marketed, and because he is managed by Mark

McCormack's International Management Group, he will be marketed hard. As the first Briton to win the Open since Tony Jacklin in 1969, there is a void to be filled and everyone knows that Lyle is more than capable of doing it.

But there is also the spectre of Bill Rogers' performance at Sandwich last week. He took \$3 in the second round, coming home in a 10 over par 45, to miss the cut. He has so far missed 12 out of 18 cuts this year, and in golfing terms is a pathetic figure only four years after he too won the Open at Royal St Georges.

It is widely assumed that Rogers was tempted, bullied, pushed and prodded into jettisoning around the world in search of golfing gold. As Lyle

is managed by the same people as Rogers, naturally there are fears.

John Simpson of IMG attempted to allay these fears yesterday. The number one thing is to see that the money is not the ultimate carrot," he said. "There must be no tearing around the globe for the hell of it. The golfer must want to go for the right reasons and they are not always money."

"I never sign anything for a player — he must always inspect the package and see if it suits him. Obviously, I have to produce these packages, they are part of my job — but they are always vetted and handled sympathetically. There are three things to consider in the case of Bill Rogers. People tend to forget

that he may have burned out by now anyway, even without winning the Open. He has always been a very intense guy. Then there is the fact that unlike Lyle or Bernhard Langer, he had never travelled the world's circuits. And then you have to realise that both Sandy and Bernhard are much stronger physically than Rogers."

Nevertheless, Simpson admits that the marketing of Lyle will go on apace. "There are the obvious things like endorsing clothing and clubs, and his actions, and all these have to be renegotiated both in this country and the rest of the world. There will be fresh endorsements for, say, a brand new caddy cart and there is the world of the commercial."

"Golf is the only sport left

where there is no cheating or bad behaviour and Sandy is its Champion. He is such a nice lad that he has acquired a kind of bebop image and I can see him doing that kind of TV commercial. The good thing is that there would be no acting involved. He is a genuine fella, the boy next door, and the mums would really go for that."

The boy next door himself celebrated his Open triumph with a two-hour drive back to Wentworth, an Indian take-away meal of onion bhajee and chicken, then, and then watched himself win the Open on the BBC highlights.

Yesterday, he talked about his plans as he handed out the champagne in a hastily-erected tent in the clubhouse. He was now, either, not even if they

The Royal and Ancient committee are assisting development on the proposed world professional tour and the possibility of a world ranking list for golfers similar to that in tennis. "If the various golf associations and PGAs could devise a universal rating system, it could work," said Gordon, secretary of the outgoing chairman yesterday. "But we would not accept one based purely on prize money."

A suggestion from one US golfer that the USGA and the R & A could stage qualifying rounds for each other's Opens in their own countries will also be investigated. Meanwhile, the Championship committee chairman for the 1986 Open at Turnberry will be the Edinburgh actor Alastair Lyle, a former British youth champion.

David Foot reflects on Nigel Popplewell's decision to turn his back on the County game

# Overs and out for Pops

FEW COUNTY cricketers can match Nigel Popplewell when it comes to self-disparagement. He's a bit-and-piece player with a restricted technique as a batsman, is monumentally nondescript as a medium-paced change bowler of receding usage, and only takes catches at short leg because he can't get out of the way.



CALL OF THE LAW: Popplewell, going off to study again

This is his assessment. Television interviewers grab him for a quick burst of off-the-cuff reaction after the match because, apart from being succinct and articulate in a rather breathless sort of way, he's refreshingly jokey: mostly about his own contribution. Within the hybridism of that Somerset dressing room, with all its extravagant talents and mighty performers, Popplewell remains consistently popular among the supporters.

Such measures are urgently required but, as usual, the President of FISA rushed into print without consulting the teams about the practicalities of schemes, like reducing the turbo-charger size or introducing a 1200cc (as opposed to the current 1500cc) in 1987 instead of 1988 as planned.

The teams shrugged off Balestre's pronouncement at the start of the season, but something should be done to curb the rising speeds, and incidentally, the spiralling costs of racing with turbos.

Of more immediate importance, however, was the ban on the use of a turbo-charger in the eighth round of the World Championship. Balestre's lap times had given John Barnard, the McLaren designer, desperate moments during practice, since his cars seemed to be off the pace.

MOTOR RACING  
Maurice Hamilton

# Prost's qualified success

KEKE ROSBERG's 160mph practice lap for last Sunday's Marlboro British Grand Prix underlined the shattering speeds of the current turbo-charged Formula One cars, but the performance by Alain Prost, which won the race by more than a lap, illustrated clearly that the qualifying rounds and the race itself have nothing in common, particularly at a circuit such as Silverstone.

Rosberg's lap with the Canon Williams-Ford, embodied all that you could ask from an extreme driver in a powerful car on the fastest Grand Prix track in the world. In fact the top speeds are close to 200mph and the straights have prompted Jean-Marie Balestre, the President of the International Motor Sporting Authority (FISA), to start issuing ideas for slowing the cars.

John Rodda on tonight's Edinburgh meeting

# McKean aims for Cup

Tom McKean, regarded in Scotland as Britain's most neglected 800 metres runner, has a further opportunity to advance his cause and to beat Steve Cram again, when he runs in the Welsh Crest Games at Meadowbank Stadium.

one they have in mind for the 800m. The selectors would need to see that he is capable of something around 1min 45sec to be sure that he would score as many points as possible.

Tonight's meeting may turn out to be another example that there are too many meetings in Britain. There are few events in the Welsh Crest Games to make turning out on a windy Edinburgh evening really worthwhile.

The British selectors will be watching the 400m hurdles closely. If Mark Holton of Wolverhampton wins in a time under or close to 50secs, that could clinch the European Cup position for the 110-metres hurdles UK record holder.

In McKean's long sequence of winning races, there has been little evidence of the speed necessary to indicate that he would survive at the higher international level. Tonight, with such front-runners as Richie Harris of the United States and his compatriot Brian Theriot, both in the field, together with Cram and 1982 Commonwealth bronze medalist Chris McGeorge, McKean may be pressed into some harder running in the 1,000m.

Britain's selectors are now focusing their attention upon the European Cup team for Moscow in the middle of August and McKean's name is

The men's mile is attractive because Steve Overt will be running so soon after his triumph in the Welsh Games at Swansea. The fall left him with little more than a graze on the backside and some stiffness round the ribs.

If those irritations are gone he ought to be able to cope with John Walker from Scotland. Sydney Harce of the United States and a field which is comprised mostly of 3,000 or 5,000 metre runners. Walker has not yet shown any exciting form in Europe while McKean will be recovering from a hard 3,000m on Saturday night.

The women's events Beverley Knuch, in prospect Briton's outstanding sprinter, runs the 100m against the UK champion Jayne Andrews and four runners from eastern Europe.

Zola Budd has decided to switch from the mile to the 800m, where she'll come up against some top domestic competition in Lorraine Baker, Shireen Bailey and Chris Boxer. Zola's move down distance from 3,000m is a remarkable U-turn in the middle of the season, reversing the usual order of preparation.

Miss Budd's change of event was also a disappointment for the athletes left in the mile event, notably the Edinburgh runner Yvonne Murray, who was eager to race against Zola again after their close encounters during the indoor season.

# Farrell out of luck

Mark Farrell, the former Davis Cup player, made his annual pilgrimage from Zurich, where he now lives, to help Lancashire in the Prudential County Championships at Eastbourne yesterday, but coaching rather than tournament play, had taken its toll.

He partnered David Shaw as Lancashire's second pair, only to suffer two defeats as they trailed Somerset 1-3 before rain brought an early end to play.

Popularity doesn't necessarily reflect a player's worth. In Popplewell's case, he isn't liked around the boundary just because he tends to make jokes about his ability and manifestly refuses to put himself up as a nominee for any best Dressed Man award. Taunton takes to him because he's a team man. Adaptability is not especially a Somerset stronghold. But he can defend with courage against a rising new ball; he can go for his shots in eager, full-blown joy from down the order.

packing his cricket bag for good because he has had enough. He's pre-empting the inevitable. He retains a genuine affection for the county, his teammates and the supporters. "The last thing I want to do is denigrate all this. But I've been nearly seven years with the same people, driving round the country in and out of hotels. The sheer routine wears you down."

"I decided I didn't want to become a career school-teacher or play cricket for 12 months of the year. I could see teaching becoming repetitive in the same way as cricket. The fact is I now hanker for a normal and gentle existence. I came into the game almost by accident — I'd given it a go and see what happened. It went OK for the first season and I stayed. But it isn't in my blood. I've never been one to worry too much about it, never had a great ambition to play it for ever. That, I suppose, was part of the trouble."

# SOCCER IN BRIEF

EVERTON, Liverpool, West Ham and Rangers are the latest clubs to install closed-circuit TV as an anti-hooligan measure in time for next month's kick-off. With the Popplewell inquiry due to declare their findings tomorrow, the four have been given the go-ahead by the Football Trust, who have allocated £500,000 for TV projects.

Chelsea, Tottenham, Sheffield Wednesday and Huddersfield have already installed the system, which helps police identify offenders, and the Trust hope to have a further 12 grounds operative by the start of the season.

# Quartet join TV set

RAY HOUGHTON, the Fulham midfielder, will learn tomorrow whether Queen's Park Rangers are prepared to sign him. QPR's new manager Jim Smith now looks unlikely to make a move for Soren Burck, the Danish international who plays for Ghent. All his squad have resigned — except the Northern Ireland winger Ian Stewart, who interests Celtic.

MIKE CHANNON, the former England striker, and Tony Barton, who guided Aston Villa to European Cup success, have been interviewed about the vacant manager's job at Wolves. Ken Bates, Wolves' owner, and Bill McCarty — all Wolves' old boys — are also believed to be under consideration for the post, which will be filled this week.

# Cricket Scoreboards

Both touring teams were unlucky with the weather yesterday. Rain caused the abandonment of the match between Glamorgan and the Australians at Neath, and the Zimbabweans, who had scored 156 and taken two Gloucestershire wickets for 65 at Bristol on Saturday, will have until today to contrive a result.

**Tour Matches**  
Glamorgan v. Australians  
NEATH, Glamorgan (First Test) 156 (Australia 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 2nd Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 3rd Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 4th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 5th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 6th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 7th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 8th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 9th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 10th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 11th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 12th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 13th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 14th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 15th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 16th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 17th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 18th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 19th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 20th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 21st Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 22nd Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 23rd Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 24th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 25th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 26th Test 122, 30; Glamorgan 65, 30; 27th Test 122, 30; 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GUARDIAN PERSONAL

LEGAL NOTICES

**Tony Green Transport (Manchester) Limited**  
The Companies Act 1985  
NOTICE is hereby given that the 1985 Annual General Meeting of the above company will be held at the offices of the company, 15, Market Street, Manchester, M1 1PL, on Thursday, 25th July 1985, at 10.00 a.m. The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows: (a) to receive and adopt the accounts and the auditors' report for the year ended 31st March 1985; (b) to elect directors in place of those retiring; (c) to elect auditors in place of those retiring; (d) to transact any other business which may come before the meeting. A full list of members entitled to attend and vote is being circulated to all members. A Green, Director.

ART GALLERIES & EXHIBITIONS

**BARBARIC ART GALLERY**, 15, Market Street, Manchester, M1 1PL. Tel: 061 274 7777. Exhibitions of contemporary art, sculpture, and photography. Open 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. daily.

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**WOLFEY HALLS** Home study for C.E.C. Degrees, London, M.A., B.A., B.Sc., B.L.S., B.Litt., B.Phil., B.Ed., B.Tech., B.Arch., B.Des., B.Agg., B.Agr., B.Law, B.Med., B.Vet., B.Nurs., B.Mus., B.Fine Arts, B.Lib., B.Honours, B.Studies, B.Com., B.Econ., B.Pol., B.Soc. Sci., B.Humanities, B.Linguistics, B.Mathematics, B.Science, B.Engineering, B.Agriculture, B.Veterinary, B.Medicine, B.Law, B.Theology, B.Arts, B.Literature, B.History, B.Geography, B.Environmental Studies, B.Social Work, B.Counselling, B.Mental Health, B.Youth Studies, B.Sports, B.Recreation, B.Tourism, B.Hospitality, B.Management, B.Business, B.Finance, B.Accounting, B.Computer Studies, B.Information Systems, B.Telecommunications, B.Media Studies, B.Journalism, B.Public Relations, B.Marketing, B.Sales, B.Purchasing, B.Logistics, B.Transport, B.Navigation, B.Air Traffic Control, B.Space Studies, B.Astronomy, B.Cosmology, B.Planetary Science, B.Stellar Science, B.Galactic Science, B.Cosmology, B.Planetary Science, B.Stellar Science, B.Galactic Science.

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Information: Applications are invited from contractors who wish to be considered for inclusion in the Standing List of Approved Contractors which is to be drawn up for the 1985-87 Programme. Tel: 061 274 7777.

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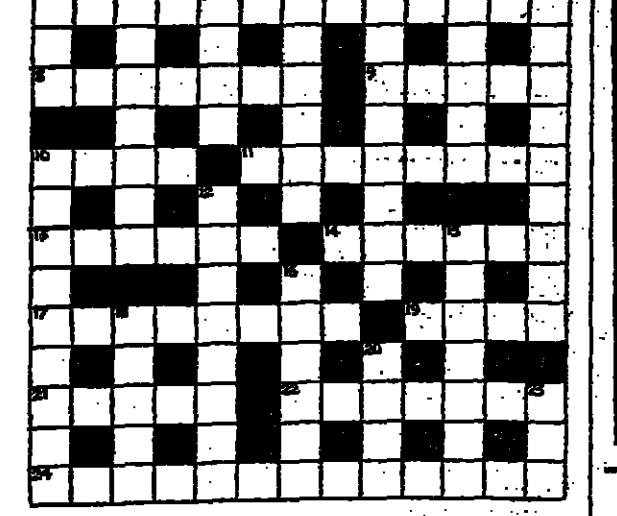
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QUICK CROSSWORD 4,769



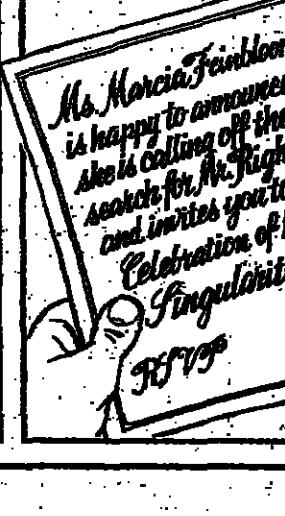
**ACROSS**  
1 Dismissive advice from Tebbitt (5, 2, 4, 4)  
8 Heraldic bird (7)  
9 Bulb flower (5)  
10 Meat (4)  
11 Scrambled eggs (8)  
12 Regard (6)  
13 (Seek for) food (6)  
14 Shakespeare play (4, 4)  
15 Move quickly - by moonlight (5)  
21 Quick (5)  
22 Sour liquid (7)  
24 Handicapped (13)  
**DOWN**  
1 Sticky stuff (3)  
2 Rush of water (7)  
3 Of no effect (4)  
4 Decide not to take part (5)  
5 Regular succession (8)  
6 Lacy person (5)  
7 Advantageous (9)  
10 Heath country in Norfolk (9)  
12 Advanced in book-learning (4)  
13 Absolutely eager (3, 4)  
14 Red annual flower (6)  
15 They are proverbially hard (5)  
20 Bond of matrimony, maybe (4)  
23 Bar or whip (3)

Doonesbury



**ON BOARD THE U.S.S. RIBBITZ**  
Pointheads! - STAND BY TO RECEIVE NOO ORDERS!!  
YOWSA!

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



**POINTHEADS!**  
STAND BY TO RECEIVE NOO ORDERS!!  
YOWSA!

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

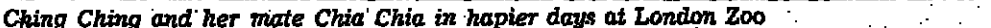


# Nottingham union rebels refused TUC affiliation

in a letter sent by Mr Roy Lynk, the new Nottinghamshire miners' leader, to TUC headquarters. In it Mr Lynk sought information about a TUC decision two years ago, when Mr Scargill argued unsuccessfully that the NUM was in fact 21 unions, and had a

The moves to the receiver had the approval of the NUSM, which cleared the plan in a private meeting with Mr Willis. After this rebuff, the only course left open to the TUC, and one which it is unlikely to take, is the setting up of a trust fund without approval.

Mr Prendergast went on to renew the Notts call for support from Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader. "We would expect him to embrace us as committed socialists funding the Labour Party. If he does not, what is the alternative?"



## Zoo loses its giant attraction

**GUARDIAN CRO**

ance Commission on Northern  
Ireland.

---

**SSWORD 17,295**

Mr Hepker reiterated his demand for a public apology. He understood that the fraud squad investigations into the collapse of Johnson Matthey last year did not include any reference to his dealings with

Continued from page one

baby. When Neil saw this, he stopped fighting.

Mr Ashe-Lincoln said that eventually Miss Henry pushed Tyra towards Neil, but he did not have a hold

**Warning of**

**Solidarity demo**

**Warning of civil war**

**Back on line**

and widen powers of arrest.

---

# THE WEAT

---

## Sunny

The case continues.

---

**HER**

---

**AROUND THE WORLD**

**AROUND BRITAIN**  
 Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 pm  
 yesterday:

| Loc.        | 24h<br>Rain | Temp | Wind | Weather |
|-------------|-------------|------|------|---------|
|             | mm          | °C   | dir  | (day)   |
| London      | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Edinburgh   | 0.0         | 12.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Belfast     | 0.0         | 12.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Cardiff     | 0.0         | 12.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Birmingham  | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Manchester  | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Sheffield   | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Nottingham  | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Leeds       | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| York        | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Lincoln     | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Derby       | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Coventry    | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Warwick     | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Gloucester  | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Bristol     | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Exeter      | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Plymouth    | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Southampton | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Portsmouth  | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Weymouth    | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Bournemouth | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Swansea     | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| Cardiff     | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |
| London      | 0.0         | 16.5 | 100  | bc      |

ENGLAND


| SOUTH COAST |     |    |    |    |         |
|-------------|-----|----|----|----|---------|
| Fallstone   | 0.8 | 23 | 17 | 63 | Drizzle |
| Hastings    | 0.4 | 23 | 16 | 61 | Drizzle |
| Falstone    | 1.0 | 27 | 17 | 63 | Drizzle |

|              |     |    |    |    |              |
|--------------|-----|----|----|----|--------------|
| Hastings     | 0.4 | 23 | 16 | 61 | Drizzle      |
| Eastbourne   | 1.0 | 23 | 17 | 63 | Rain, sm     |
| Brighton     | 0.1 | 23 | 15 | 61 | Sunny        |
| Worthing     | —   | 23 | 17 | 65 | Clear        |
| Mitchamton   | —   | 20 | 18 | 64 | Cloudy       |
| Bognor Regis | —   | 19 | 15 | 64 | Drizzle      |
| Hayling Is.  | 0.1 | 15 | 18 | 64 | Showers (pm) |
| Southsea     | 0.2 | 09 | 18 | 64 | Cloudy       |
| Ryde         | 0.2 | 19 | 19 | 66 | Cloudy       |
| Sandown      | —   | 20 | 18 | 64 | Drizzle      |
| —            | —   | —  | —  | —  | —            |

# Opec demands help in holding prices

hook would be a rally in  
mand as winter approaches  
the northern hemisphere. M  
isters here are hoping that  
September they will be in  
more commanding position.

showing that the press had attributed quotations to them which they had never made. He also alleged that there was evidence journalists had been inciting young blacks to throw stones at police.



UDF activists, Maurice Smithers, a silkscreen printer, Simon Ratcliffe, an academic from the University of Witwatersrand, Auret van Heerden and Neil Coleman. Others known to be detained

| AROUND THE WORLD   |      |       |  |
|--------------------|------|-------|--|
| Lunch-time reports |      |       |  |
|                    | C    | F     |  |
| Algeria            | 6 12 | 17 27 |  |
| London             | 6 12 | 17 27 |  |
| Manila             | 6 12 | 17 27 |  |

| ENGLAND    |    |    |    |    |      |    |  |  |  |
|------------|----|----|----|----|------|----|--|--|--|
| London     | 03 | 16 | 20 | 48 | Pain | pm |  |  |  |
| Birmingham | 04 | 13 | 20 | 50 | Age  |    |  |  |  |
| Manchester | 04 | 13 | 20 | 50 | Age  |    |  |  |  |
| Cardiff    | 04 | 13 | 20 | 50 | Age  |    |  |  |  |
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| Sheffield  | 04 | 13 | 20 | 50 | Age  |    |  |  |  |
| Edinburgh  | 04 | 13 | 20 | 50 | Age  |    |  |  |  |
| Glasgow    | 04 | 13 | 20 | 50 | Age  |    |  |  |  |
| Cardiff    | 04 | 13 | 20 | 50 | Age  |    |  |  |  |
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Printed and published by Gerald  
 Lawrence Limited at 119 Farrington Road,  
 London EC1R 3ER.  
 Printed and published by Gerald  
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